



Algirdas Kraunevičius

HISTORICAL - LINGUISTIC DETECTIVE

THE CELTIC ORIGIN OF EUROPE

Part 1

Historical restoration of tribal Names in ancient England.

A peculiar and linguistic approach to The Ancient History of Europe.



First edition

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A brief introduction ...

These Articles (***later – possible Books***) will try to roughly to reconstruct the ancient History of our Europe and the History of the emergence of its Languages, using the Methods of ***comparative Linguistics***. Author of these lines, while traveling around Europe already three decades ago noticed, ***that the whole of Europe is completely littered with the Words of Lithuanian Language. These are Names of Hydronyms (Rivers and Lakes) and Words in different European Languages.*** This led to a further and even deeper Study of both the remaining written ancient European History and learning of individual major European Languages as reflections of Our ancient European History. Who, when and in what way History took Place in Europe and how it influenced present European Languages - any respected Reader can participate in this Project. In this first and his future Articles, the Author his comparative Linguistics way step by step will try to show for future Readers how it is possible to partially restore historical Truths in Europe and highlight some most important Facts that were either wrongly recorded in the old literature or deliberately distorted. As for our Lithuanian language, which is in European History. The mother Tongue, that gave rise to many of the remaining Celtic Languages in Europe it is well suited as a Key to unlock many historical Questions of the Past and to obtain reasonably solid Evidence of what happened in Europe many thousand Years ago. By following this Path, we can confirm or deny whether the Words of the ancient historians are telling Us the True and where they are distorted. Bearing in Mind the fact that languages do not lie and reflect a real historical event, this allows us to achieve some tangible results. ***You just must remember that Languages don't lie only since they were created.*** Since the ***Lithuanian Language*** is a continuation of the ***Old Celtic Language (O.C.L.)***, shifted about 2 thousand Years in European Time and is already more than 5-6 thousand years old, the Examination of the Words of its Language in Time and their comparison with the diminutive-pleasant Words-Place Names remaining in Europe helps to understand the historical context of ancient Europe event. This is like archaeological excavations in European Place Names, Hydronym's, Celtic tribal Names and many other Areas of antiquity. Already now, the Evidence, obtained by the Author will be constantly published with the help of electronic Articles in the Form of ***.pdf*** Format on his private web Site ***www.keltis.lt***. This linguistic-historical Path of Research is not and cannot be precisely accurate, but even such results obtained now, in many Cases showing, ***that European History happened completely different Way, than what is described in the old Books of Prophecies of Michelada (Queen of Sabia).*** By comparing the main Celtic Languages and their Words in Europe, the Author found, that a few thousand years ago there was one powerful and developed Celtic Civilization in the entire Territory of Europe, which spoke one Mother Language and that Language is currently still spoken by only one Nation in Europe - the Lithuanian Nation. Author has collected now enough linguistic Evidence to support this Fact (and these Evidence comes almost every Day), that it would be enough for several Books (or long Articles). This Process is still ongoing, and anyone interested can contribute to this research Process. ***Only for this there is a single and basic Requirement: A Culture of mutual Communication is necessary, and no Claims or Aggression will be tolerated ...***



THERE IS A SUCH LANGUAGE IN EUROPE ...

There is one Language in Europe ... Ancient and archaic Language. Many of European Linguists and Language Historians avoid and are afraid to study that Language. It is not examined in the proper way by any European or World university. One must assume, that such Fear or uncertainty arises, when starting to study it and encountering the first Difficulties, comparing it to other, more simple Languages and not knowing, where to Place and position It. Then many Linguists, having their Convictions and loving the Languages of their Nations, usually do not move on to deeper Research, probably because it does not correspond to their Capabilities and Convictions. Deeper linguistic Research can apparently only be done by independent Researchers, who have no such Fears and are not afraid of losing much of their previously earned Position. Even possibly honest Linguists and Language Researchers, relying on the first Difficulties and Complexities of the Research, cannot take the following deeper Steps of Research. That Language in Europe is Lithuanian, and that relict Language is still spoken by the Lithuanian Nation. Examining this Language and the Place and Time of its Origin, it must be said, that in the Opinion of the Author of these lines, it is perfectly suitable and can be perfectly adapted to the main Language of the Old Celtic Civilization, which was then one and only in Europe and that Language is the mother tongue of all the Rest and in the Celtic Languages of Celtic Origin. That Language was spoken by the leaders of the Celtic Tribes and the Kings of the Celtic States, such as Queen Boudica (Baudikè), Emperor Galva (Galba) ...

This old Language of the Celtic Civilization, which was the main Language thousands of Years ago in Europe, is still spoken by the Lithuanian Nation after many thousands of Years of fighting and Battles in Europe. Now, the Lithuanian Language should be seen as a Continuation of the Old Celtic Language, moved about 2 thousand Years in European Time, and having a much smaller Set of the main Words of the Old Celtic Language. Currently, the present Lithuanian Language has only a restored and partial Grammar of the powerful Old Celtic Language of Celtic Civilization. Currently, using the present Lithuanian Language and its Words as a Key to unlocking and understanding the Meaning of the main European Toponyms and Hydronyms. For about 30 years, the Author has been studying the ancient History of Europe using comparative Linguistics and can only say, that many Questions of the ancient History of Europe can be answered (the puzzle consists of) assuming, that the Lithuanian Language is a Continuation of the Language of the old Celtic Civilization in European Time. Only in this Case, the entire historical and linguistic jigsaw (puzzle) of European History will be perfectly assembled from thousands of details. Only to follow this Path, found by the Author of this Article, certain Conditions are required, which will be examined in further Articles of this Author. After many Years of linguistic and historical Study of European History and following his own specific Path, Author of these Lines began a Series of Articles entitled: "The Celtic Nature of Europe". The first Article in English, "Restoration the Names of Celtic Tribes in ancient England" is published on the Author's private website www.keltis.lt and can be read in present English language probably. Before finishing his next Article about Celtic Place names in present England, Author decided to present a Gift to his future French Readers by writing about the decipherment of Celtic tribal Names into Lithuanian (at the same time also Celtic). In this presented Article, the Author has also reviewed thousands of French Lithuanian sounding (also Celtic) Place names and after reconstructing them, He shows their Translation into current French through [Google Translator](#), and then gives the following Link, through which the Reader can perfectly find the Location of this Place name on [Google Maps](#) of the current territory of France. And further, after the Explanation of Meaning of each Place name with Translations and Photos, Author tries to translate into Celtic (and Lithuanian at the same Time) the Names of the still remaining and unspoiled Tribes, which were mercilessly and due to their ignorance spoiled by the Roman robbers. And in this way every Department of present-day France will be examined, and at the very End is given a full aggregated List of the remaining Celtic Place names in present France, with references to [Google Maps](#) and their [Google Translator](#) Translations. Even further - the decoded Table of the decoded Celtic Tribes and the specialties of their former People.

How to read and understand these Articles about the History and the Emergence of European Languages.

Reading these Articles on the History and Development of European Languages will not be an easy Task. This will require Concentration to understand the more complex Things. The Author wishes to present these Articles also as an **educational Tool for learning and comparing old Celtic, Lithuanian and English Languages with current technical and software Tools**. Author hopes that this will be only the Beginning of further and deeper Studies of the Origin of not only the Names of Celtic Tribes in Europe, but also the Studies of the Placenames in **old England (Anglia), old Galia (Gaul)** and other Countries of the Celtic World in the Languages of those Countries in Time. The Idea of these Articles is to show, that **the old Celtic Language and the current Lithuanian Language - are two related Languages, or in other Words: the current Lithuanian Language is a Continuation and what left from the old Celtic Language**. The Celtic Language created around 6-7 thousand Years ago in Europe by the Celtic Civilization and all the Time improved by the Union of Celtic Tribes and their States. The current Lithuanian Language has gathered mostly only Central European (**northern Danube-Duonupė-Donau River**) Celtic Words and their Collections and currently has a slightly modified, newer Grammar. But regardless of thousands of Years of Wars, Fights, and Battles in Europe, we still perfectly distinguish, **recognize, and decode the specific diminutive-beautiful and kind Words, created by our Celtic Ancestors - Bočiai**, they are used to Name the main European Hydronyms (Rivers and Lakes) and the Placenames, which have already become now big Cities. Many these Celtic Names are perfectly recoverable in Terms of Meaning, using some Rules and constructed Algorithms and Models. These Placenames so perfectly fit in Europe in terms of their Essence and Meaning that, when speaking Lithuanian, there is no Doubt at all, that thousands of Years ago there was **only one Celtic Civilization in Europe and its People (Papilės žmonės-Papiles peoples) spoke the same Language - the Celtic Language**. When speaking Lithuanian, we perfectly recognize the Roots of these Words of our Language, the grammatical Forms of those Words (**plural, singular, adjectives and nouns, beautiful and benign words**), but unfortunately mostly those Words remained in Placenames, but mostly not in the Words of newly formed Languages. Most the Words in those new formed Languages have been distorted and damaged beyond recognition after thousands of Years of Fighting and Battles. **Those Words injured not only by the unstoppable flow of Time, but also by the brutal and consistent Destruction of the Celtic Civilization and its linguistic and cultural Heritage by the predatory Tribes, invaded Europe**. By launching predatory Wars, the Romans renamed the conquered Territories and Cities with their own Names, thus obliterating most the Celtic tribal Names beyond recognition. **Names of those Tribes, their Warlords and Placenames can and still should be reconstructed, thus restoring at least Part of the dowry Words of our Ancestors (Bočiai)**. During the decades of this Work, comparing the Words of the main Celtic Languages (**English, French, Spanish, Italian, Slavic, ...**) and his own, Lithuanian Language, Author discovered a sufficiently deep Connection and at this Time He wants to introduce dear Reader with His Versions of the History of new formed European Languages. Using comparative Linguistics and comparing similar sounding Words, Author will try to determine the Time of their appearance in European History. This will not be a simple and primitive walk-through Languages, rewriting ancient Stories, written by someone hundreds of Years ago. Author takes advantage of the Fact that, when reconstructing the History of Europe through Languages, He has no Rights to believe either the Historians of the ancient Times, or the Historians of the later Times or the History Rewriters. He will only try to compare the Books of (as Historians did so many Times before) History Lovers and Authors as possible, looking for the Confirmation of historical Events in the neighboring Languages of the European Continent, to understand the Origin of individual Words in Languages, as well as their Corruption in those Languages. The Author hopes that the Reader knows and understands, **that any Language does not lie, and its Words tell the Truth and only Truth, but only from the Moment the Languages already created**. Even Liars are good at using True Words in every Language to make a Profit for themselves.

1 - These Articles will try to explain to the Readers, who speak new and modern Languages, that thousands of Years ago, the whole of Europe was covered with Placenames, created by our Ancestors Celtic Tribes, the Meaning of which we Lithuanians, who still speak the old Celtic Language, understand perfectly to this Day. And the Fact, that there are so few of them left in this Time, is only because thousands of Years of Battles and Fighting have passed in Europe and the newly created Nations changed of the Names to New ones. Now we got new created and already old mixed Placenames, or even the Placenames left with double Names - old Celtic and the New ones.

2 - The Author hopes that the Reader will have the opportunity to constantly communicate with the Author in the Future, clarify Questions, that He does not understand, because Author himself perfectly understands, what He wants to explain for His Reader. Only the Level of understanding of the History of Europe, the Way to it and the Emergence of its Languages is different for each Reader, so He will have to make Effort to understand, what we are talking about here. Many Europeans call our Ancestors, who lived in Europe thousands of Years ago like: **The Celts**, because this is perhaps the best suitable Name for our Ancestors, which reflects the constant travels of our Ancestors around and inside their Europe - **moving from one place to another for certain Reasons (The Verb keltis - to move from one Place to another)**.

3 - Since thousands of Years have passed and We do not know and will never know the whole Collection of Celtic Words, that our Ancestors used before. That Collection all the Time was different and always was changing constantly. At this Point, with the Reader's Permission and only in these Articles only Author assumes, that the Lithuanian Language and the old Celtic Language still are the same Language, and dear Reader will see what happens, when using this Assumption, Lithuanian Words are compared with similar-sounding Words of other Celtic European Languages.

4 - These Articles will show the Scenarios of the Exchange of Words in Time to understand approximately when and in what Way this Exchange of those Words took Place and when they were so merciless.

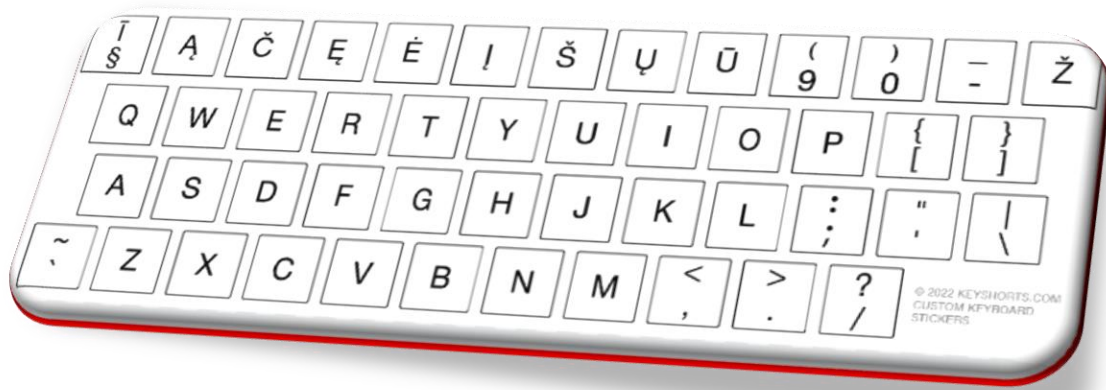
Due to the huge Volume of Work and lack of Time, the Author apologizes for not being able to confirm Statements, as this requires much more Time for that. Our thought Processes, like Processes in this World, take Place sequentially in Time, but the Path that Author is taking now is correct in the Sense, that every day He receives more Evidence, showing Connections and certain Kinship Ties between the Celtic Languages in Europe.

5 - These Articles mention the Names of Tribes, the Names of their Warlords, as well as the Names of former Roman emperors, who were and will always be Celtic.

6 - Currently, Work in this Direction is ongoing, and the Author hopes, that more recent and even more important Facts will be presented. Based on these new Data, Author himself tries to build His own Tree of European Celtic Languages, which may be inaccurate at the beginning, but it is only the Beginning.

7 - The greatest difficulty in explaining the Connections between the ancient Celtic and Lithuanian Languages for Readers, who do not speak Lithuanian and do not understand this Language at all, is the Fact, that the People, who speak current modern European Languages do not hear and therefore no longer understand the old Celtic Words from the Birth. They also no longer remember and not understand and do not know the Grammar of the Celtic Language and Ways of forming of Words, which We, being Lithuanians, have already partially lost during those thousands of Years of Fighting with so-called Roman empire. For this it is necessary to create special Dictionaries of Celtic Equivalents, which would restore the connections of the former Celtic Words with the Current, **still Celtic sounding European Languages**. For those Readers, who want to look at the History of Europe in a new Way, the tricky Thing will be to review and understand the course of European History according how modern European Languages appeared and developed. And this is absolutely and radically different from the Way it in Europe now. The Author hopes that a Person, who speaks Lithuanian Language will understand and absorb the Information taught here much more easily. For each of us, who speak Lithuanian, it will become clear from half a Word, about what We are talking. For non-native Speakers, it is necessary to explain the whole Situation around each Word and only after that - to present the Idea of why and where that Word appeared in this or that Language.

8 - The Placenames, that are understandable in our Language: **in Poland, Germany, England, France, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Sweden, Norway** says nothing else, that thousands of Years ago all of Europe spoke only one Language and only we Lithuanians still speak that Language in today's Europe. After so many thousands of Years in Europe, We do not know exactly, what Language our Celtic ancestors spoke exactly. But what kind of Language that was, when a Lithuanian-speaking Person, traveling through **Poland, Germany, France, England, Spain, Italy, Greece, etc.** recognized mostly all those Placenames and understand their Essence? **What kind of Language was It, when the Names of the ancient Celtic Tribes throughout old Europe still sound Lithuanian to this Day, and others are so terribly distorted and are no longer recognizable?** And at the End, how did the ancient Celts speak, if in European Languages We still recognizing our Lithuanian words, our Celtic Grammatical Forms? ... More Questions could here, which We will partially try to answer in these Articles, just not to scare our Reader's great complexities and saving they Time, Author will try to help the interested Reader to find Answers to more Questions later. Author wants to invite his Reader to a historical Detective Story, which took place thousands of Years ago and is still going on Today. It is possible, that the tangled Ball of European History will never be completely untangled, because History is Chain of Events, have passed long Time ago and in most Cases have not been described by anyone, which is practically impossible to reconstruct exactly, but everyone really wants to try this. **Author will be more than happy to use new Thoughts and Ideas, Methods, and new "nano" Technologies to help highlight of the "white" Spots in European History and highlight them to finally clarify them later.** Since nowadays everyone has a personal Computer (or laptop) at Home and the **Google Translator, Google Maps** programs are now available to everyone, Author suggests using the **Google Translator** program to translate the specified Lithuanian Words into any other European Languages to find the location of Lithuanian-sounding Placenames in Europe on Google Maps. And try to similarly find and understand the Time, when and how it's happened, **that those Placenames appeared all over Europe (England, France, Spain, Italy, etc.).** The Reader will with these articles in .pdf format first, and while reading the Article, He only needs to hover his Mouse over the blue font of **Google Translator** or **Google Maps Link** and holding the **Ctrl.** key on the left bottom Side of computer keyboard, press the **left mouse button (Ctrl. + click. to follow Link)**. Then an additional window of the **Google Translator** or **Google Maps** program will appear, and **You will see the Translation of the Specified Word or the Location of this Placename on the European Maps.** Since Lithuanian Words will be in all these Articles, **Author asks the Reader to install (add to the Set of Languages) Lithuanian Language. After installing the LIT Language,** You will be able to print Lithuanian Letters on the Screen, using the "digital" Keys 1,2 ... 9,0 (above the "QWERTY" Keyboard Keys): **1 -> "Ą", 2 -> "Č", 3 -> "Ę", 4 -> "Ė", 5 -> "Į", 6 -> "Š", 7 -> "Ų", 8 -> "Ū", „+“-> „Ž“.**



Before starting this kind of **Historical Research Work**, you must start first the **Google Translator** program, then set the **Lithuanian Language** on the left Side and set the **English Language** on the right Side (**since this Article will be into English now**). Setting the Lithuanian Language and Alphabet is necessary, otherwise the Reader will not be able to accurately translate anything from Lithuanian. You can also keep the **Google Maps** window open, next to the **Google Translator** window to immediately find the Location of the same Word as the Placename on the **European Maps**. Abbreviations, that may be in the following articles:

arkliai (check. **G.Trans**) -> collect the Word **arkliai**, printed before this instruction in **Google**

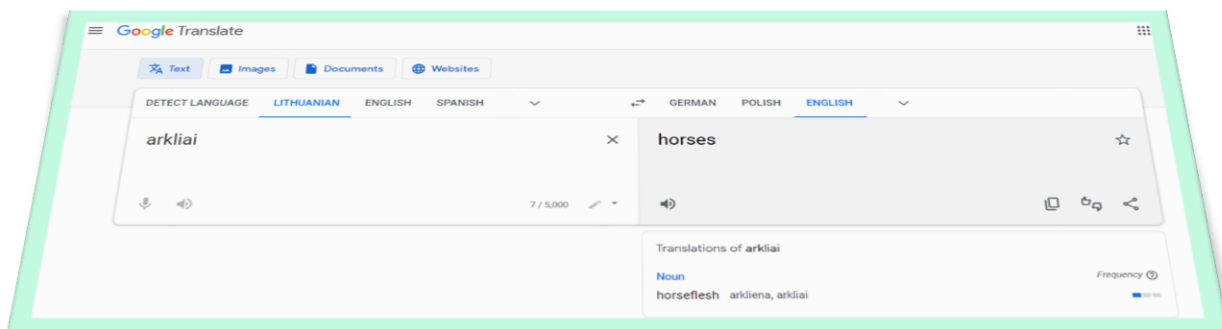
Translator program and read the meaning of this Word in English.

Arkley (check. **Google Maps**) -> collect the Word **Arkley** in **Google Maps** Program, printed before this instruction as a **Placename** and find the **Location of that Placename on the European Google Maps**.

Example:

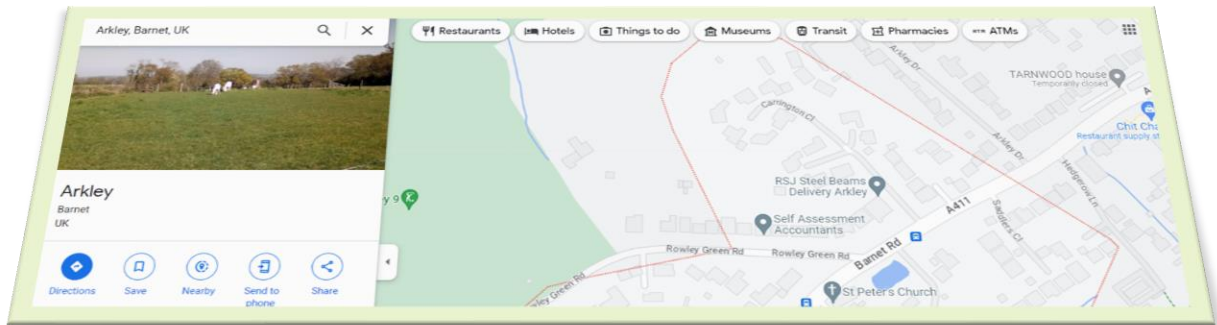
<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=arkliai&op=translate>

Move Your Mouse over this Link and press **Ctrl. + Click**. (Left Bottom) to open this Window:

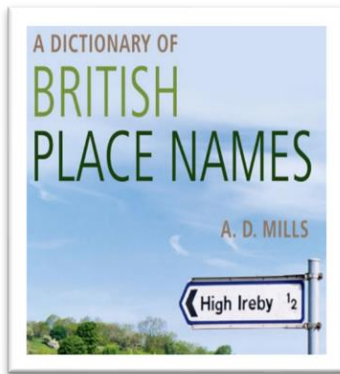


<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Arkley,+Barnet,+UK>

Move your Mouse over this Link and press **Ctrl. + Click**. to open this Window:



The Author has already collected hundreds of Placenames in Europe, which sounds Lithuanian and means something in the Lithuanian Language, but the People, living there unfortunately do not even know or suspect, what kind of Language Words it is and what they meant in other Languages in the Past. And there are even more to be on the Territory of present England, after examining about 15,000 English Placenames and recognizing Celtic Placenames from this Oxford Publication. The same is the Case with Celtic Words in other European Languages, of which hundreds have already been. It would be logical to start Researching and Explaining the Celtic Placenames of England first, but since there are already hundreds of them, the Scope of this Article would be too large, and their Research would not fit into first Article. Therefore, to at least interest our Future Reader, We need to start with smaller Volumes. At this Time Author decided to start with the Explanation the Names of Tribes, that were distortedly written by Roman robbers about 2 thousand Years ago in old **Anglia (antic England)** at this Time, since Number of they are not so large (**only about 32**) and it should fully fit in the first Article.





The Origin of the Name **Keltai** (**Keltai**, **Keltoi** or **Celts**?).

When you read ancient Names and Placenames in Europe and meet Name **Keltai**, it means a lot to each of Us even in our current domestic Life. Only here **the Name Celts**, by which our Ancestors are called widely in present Europe - it does not sound to us and does not remind Us, as Lithuanians much. A few contemporary European Historians, suspecting something wrong with what, because of the ancient History of the Celts, **are still trying to look for some Celts** and the Places, **they live in the Vastness of Europe**.

Names of the Celts
2 languages
Article Talk
Read Edit View history Tools
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The various names used since [classical times](#) for the people known today as the **Celts** are of disparate origins.

The names Κελτοί (*Keltoi*) and *Celtae* are used in [Greek](#) and [Latin](#), respectively, to denote a people of the [La Tène horizon](#) in the region of the upper [Rhine](#) and [Danube](#) during the 6th to 1st centuries BC in [Graeco-Roman ethnography](#). The etymology of this name and that of the [Gauls](#) Γαλάται *Galátai* / *Galli* is uncertain.

The [linguistic](#) sense of *Celts*, a grouping of all speakers of [Celtic languages](#), is modern. There is scant record of the term "Celt" being used prior to the 17th century in connection with the inhabitants of [Ireland](#) and [Great Britain](#) during the [Iron Age](#). However, [Parthenius](#) writes that [Celtus](#) descended through [Heracles](#) from *Bretannos*, which may have been a partial (because the myth's roots are older) post-[Gallic War](#) epithet of [Druids](#) who traveled to the islands for formal study, and was the posited seat of the order's origins.

Celts, Celtae
[edit]

The first recorded use of the name of Celts – as Κελτοί (*Keltoi*) – to refer to an ethnic group was by [Hecataeus of Miletus](#), the Greek geographer, in 517 BC when writing about a people living near Massilia (modern [Marseille](#)).^[1] In the 5th century BC, [Herodotus](#) referred to *Keltoi* living around the head of the Danube and also in the far west of Europe.^[2]

The etymology of the term *Keltoi* is unclear. Possible origins include the [Indo-European](#) roots **kel-*^[3] 'to cover or hide' (cf. Old Irish *celid*^[4]), **kel-*, 'to heat', or **kel-* 'to impel'.^[5] Several authors have supposed the term to be Celtic in origin, while others view it as a name coined by Greeks. Linguist Patrizia De Bernardo Stempel falls in the latter group; she suggests that it means "the tall ones".^[6]

The Romans preferred the name [Gauls](#) ([Latin](#): *Galli*) for those Celts whom they first encountered in northern [Italy](#) ([Cisalpine Gaul](#)). In the 1st century BC, Caesar referred to the Gauls as calling themselves "Celts" in their own tongue.^[7]

According to the 1st-century poet [Parthenius of Nicaea](#), [Celtus](#) (Κελτός, *Keltos*) was the son of [Heracles](#) and [Celtine](#) (Κελτινή, *Keltine*), the daughter of [Bretannus](#) (Βρεττανός, *Brettanos*); this literary genealogy exists nowhere else and was not connected with any known cult.^[8] Celtus became the [eponymous](#) ancestor of Celts.^[9] In Latin, *Celta* came in turn from [Herodotus](#)'s word for the [Gauls](#), *Keltoi*. The Romans used *Celtae* to refer to continental Gauls, but apparently not to [Insular Celts](#). The latter are divided linguistically into [Goidels](#) and [Brythons](#).

The name *Celtiberi* is used by [Diodorus Siculus](#) in the 1st century BC, of a people whom he considered a mixture of *Celtae* and *Iberi*.

Ferry (Keltas)
Form of transport

A ferry is a watercraft that carries passengers, and sometimes vehicles and cargo, across a body of water. A small passenger ferry with many stops, such as in Venice, Italy, is sometimes called a water bus or water taxi. [Wikipedia](#)

As the saying goes: **As You shout ask – so will You respond!** And will it be at all? It's probably not the Name, that our Ancestors, **Bočiai**, could and would like to respond to. Let's try to guess the Riddle in our own Ways: who exactly were these **Keltai**? By their own economic and convenient Means, without asking for the help and intervention of Gentiles. But You need to take advantage of the current "nano" and Computer - software Technologies. Let's give the Search in the **Google Search** <- **Engine:** > **Keltai** <:

A **Google Search** finds right away and says, that **Keltai** – that is, for some reason a **Ferry**, that raises Us along the Waterway from Place to Place. And those Nations, that have been using their Languages so proudly and for a long Time, even though they know what this Program knows? One more attempt:

<https://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keltas>

and again, references with possible Translations, that these are **Ferry**. Then let's still try to understand what our verb **keltis** in other surrounding neighboring Languages means:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=keltis%2C%20atsikelti%2C%20prisikelti%2C%20nusikelti&op=translate>

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=es&text=keltis%2C%20atsikelti%2C%20prisikelti%2C%20nusikelti&op=translate>

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=fr&text=keltis%2C%20atsikelti%2C%20prisikelti%2C%20nusikelti&op=translate>

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=it&text=keltis%2C%20atsikelti%2C%20prisikelti%2C%20nusikelti&op=translate>

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=pl&text=keltis%2C%20atsikelti%2C%20prisikelti%2C%20nusikelti&op=translate>

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=ru&text=keltis%2C%20atsikelti%2C%20prisikelti%2C%20nusikelti&op=translate>

But there's something wrong with the Language, that's on the left side, Lithuanian. And how long did it take for Us, Lithuanians to come up with such additional **žodžiai** (Words), **žodeliai** (nice Words), **žodelyčiai** (there is no equivalent in modern English), **žodelaičiai** (there is no equivalent in modern English) ... **there is no equivalent in modern English ... when the Languages established on the right Side make a great living without them**. There's something wrong with those Lithuanians here, and you need to simplify them as soon as possible in this modern ruthless Time and Space. And who needs such Speeches and so many Worries about the Words of this Language, their complex Making, Maintenance and Exploitation?

But We go further. From a very young Age, We still remember our other Meaning of Word **keltis**:



High Rise of Foot

Each of Us has our own Foot of the corresponding Number, the **Rise (keltis)** of which is higher or lower, is high or low. For some Reason unknown to this, and being in his bored body now, Author has a **high Rise (aukšta keltis)**. And that doesn't necessarily **mean his high Celtic Origin**. After all, because of this, you can't divide People into better or worse. Backward and advanced to the distant Future? The Author finds sometimes on the Internet more Photos, tied to the Word **keltis**, when he wants and has Time for it:



<- **This** is another **keltas**, with similar or the same, our Ancestors, the Celts, used to travel across the Rivers of Europe and smash their Wheels in the Vastness of Europe. With their Indai (**dishes, pots**) and their Runes together. This whole Description could be continued long enough, only for the Gentiles it is already a long Time before the Question comes: and Who needs all this? After all, all Languages are different and created for Communication between Compatriots and all of them are what they are. And were they all so different in Europe thousands of Years ago, and what suddenly became so different in Europe that so many Languages appeared? Some of them with Nuances, Justifications, Pampering, while others are straightforward and to the Point of Primitiveness simple. Oh, and who needed it all now? It is to those Questions that We will try to answer in these Articles.

One of the Answers lies even on the Surface: can it not be the Case, that the Speeches that have been created a lot of Time back a lot of Time have been much more complex, and thanks to many thousands of Years of Creation, they have been nurtured and refined, which we now, for some Reason, no longer needed. That is why let us try to Group the Individual Words of the Individual European Languages and to stop them in Time, perhaps then We will also understand, what has happened in Europe in a historical and linguistic Sense.

And yes, our Lawyers in the European Space and Time, the Greeks say, that thousands of Years back in Europe there were such Tribes as **the Keltoi**, whose Name they thought was **Keltai**. And that sounds close, they even left the Plural, just **-oi**, not **-ai**. But this is, after all, just a mischief, or an incident that occurred, when our Celtic Tribes moved to **the Viduržiemio Jūra** (Mediterranean Mare) from the middle of Europe. **Oi – but that was the Keltoi! Ai – so maybe Keltai weren't there at all? Only do We still want Them to be?**

At the Top of this Text (screen shot of Wiki) You will find (it is clear in English) that:

The etymology of the term Keltoi is unclear. Possible origins include the Indo-European roots *kel,[3] 'to cover or hide' (cf. Old Irish celid[4]), *kel-, 'to heat', or *kel- 'to impel'.[5] Several authors have supposed the term to be Celtic in origin, while

others view it as a name coined by Greeks. Linguist Patrizia De Bernardo Stempel falls in the latter group; she suggests that it means "the tall ones".[6].

This is a Description full of a lot of Suspicions and Fears, and after all, **You just simple need to learn the Lithuanian Language right here, and then maybe other thoughts will come to the Heads, stuffed with everyday Things?** For them, you see the Vague meaning **of the Word Keltoi**. I don't want git You to learn Languages so much, that you don't understand and recognize such simple Truths. It's just that the princely-palisade unwillingness to connect with the powerful Environment knocking on their Heads has come to the fore. And yet, maybe we are the original Celtic Originals of our Ancestors, the Celts? Because half of it doesn't want to be? And so, it's a macabre for millions of People to poke into their Heads, and there's no Way to stop it. **The tall Ones? Sometimes probably yes, sometimes – no. But necessarily -> yellow-haired and blue-eyed ...**

Only what We have proved to ourselves is that there is no other Language in Europe from which our **Name of Prabočiai: Keltai**, could **derive. Or does the Reader himself have another option?**

And so, in the Sum and at the End:

- 1 – Keltai** (Celts, by Greece people opinion KELTOI -> are the People of the Celtic Civilization,
- 2 – keltis** still is a The Verb, that means to rise, to move from one Place to another,
- 3 – keltis, atsikelti** – means to get up after waking up in the morning from warm Bed,
- 4 – keltis** – is the anterior Elevation of the Foot (dawn, low to Rise),
- 5 – Keltai are The Ferry** is a raft, or other Means for the Celts to move to the other Side of the River,

.....

? How many more forgotten Words with the Meaning: **keltis, Keltas** We are lost in European Time?

Also:

Keltas is a Man, belonging to one of the Tribes of the Celtic Civilization.

Keltė (like – **Baudikė, smogikė, smaugikė ...**) - is a beloved Woman in the Civilization of the Celts,

Keltai (Plural of **Keltas**)- are the People of the Celtic Civilization, who have now become liberated: **Celts.**



The Oak of European Celtic Civilization, after storms and disastrous whirlwinds ...



Celtic Tribe Names in antic England.

In the study of Ancient History involves Tribes, tribal Confederations and States, led by their Leaders as historical Actors. The Titles and Names of all of them are as have been to us by the so-called Historians who, for what reasons of their own, wrote and wrote their historical Works thousands of Years ago. The first Question, arises when reading such ancient Stories is: **to believe the People, who authored those Stories, or not?** To believe or not to the Names of historical Figures and Names of Tribes, especially when there is only one Source of Information about the Events of that Time. To understand the Events took Place at that Time, it is necessary to try to find out the Motives of the Actions, historical Characters, and Tribes, were active at that Time and to create Models of those Actions, which made them behave only in this Way and not in a different Way. Hundreds of Years ago, it was necessary to read the Works and Books of individual Historians, retelling in their own Way the same Events, took Place thousand Years ago in Europe. Nowadays, with Computers and online Networks, that Information is available in abundance, you just need to have Time and be able to catch up in it. For this, Centuries old Books have been digitized and placed on many Web Pages, that you must discover, download, group, and store on your own in certain Media. Currently, translating Books and Articles from any Languages is also not difficult, there are enough automatic translation Programs, that the Author has been using for a long time (**Google Translator and others**). But nothing will ever replace a Person, who guided by his own Ideas, **tries to create His own Point of View or a Prism, through which He wants to see the Past in his own Way.** First, We have the **Subject**, a Person who researches Historical Information and tries to understand Events of Past. Similarly, like Detective tries to unravel the Stories, happened, and presents His versions of Events to his Readers, and they, after reading the Stories viewed from that point of View, believe them or not. In this Case, We have a long History as an Object, that We want to understand. In the same Way, in these modest Articles, or in a series of Articles, **Author and his Reader will try to review the History, has passed long Time ago**, but which may still be interested in, what was and what happened in the Vastness of Europe in ancient Times. The emergence development and exchange of Languages are inseparable from the Life of the Tribes and Groups of Tribes, which lived in them in ancient Times, peaceful or not at all peaceful communication between them. Tribes and Groups of People always have their own Interests and fight for their Survival and their Future. In these Articles, Author would not like to judge either the historical Characters, who behaved as they were able to and in most Cases were in the Framework of their Destinies, nor even more so those Tribes and their Groups, who participated in Fights and Battles for their Survival. As one Proverb, that can be in this Case says - **If you want to judge Someone, then jump into that Person's Shoes and walk with them at least a thousand Miles ...** We all act in one Way or another, forced by various Situations and guided by our Ideology or belief. However, when studying History more deeply, one cannot remain completely a without expressing and presenting one's Position. **We know the World by comparison.** When terrible Images of the Past appear in front of your Eyes, you cannot remain without expressing your Opinion. Besides, historical Articles are more interesting if more Points of view are. Therefore, Author will not apologize to his Readers here, and He will have to accept these Works as they are.

Since this Article will be about antic England, a bit of English History will also be presented here (although there were even older ones, that We will never know). It is a well-known Fact from the so-called ancient Roman History, that right after the first Conquest of the **Celtic State of Gallia** (Gaul, present-day France, about 2 thousand Years ago), J. Caesar tried twice to land in old England with his legions (**in 55 and 54 BC**). Due to inexperience **to the anger of the Celtic Gods**, part of his Fleet was destroyed by a Storm (in 55 BC) and only in 54 BC. he managed to land in old Anglia. After a first Year of Fighting, he had to leave antic England and return to quell the Rebellion of the Celtic Tribes in ancient Galia. Later J. Caesar returned to Rome and engaged in the concentration of Power in his Hands and civil (Bellum Civil) Wars in Rome (**You can read about this in Pasquale Villare's book "Le Invasione Barbariche in Italia, Internet Archive**). After the City of Rome promulgated a new Constitution and established the so-called Roman empire, in 42 AD Romans gathered about 8 legions of Assassins from all over their so-called empire and decided to put an end to the Problems with the Celts of old Anglia. They again landed into old Anglia in the South and East and began even more brutal military Campaigns against the Celtic Tribes, living there. After the death of Prasutagus, King of the Iceni (one of the Celtic Tribes in antic Anglia) Romans took advantage of the current Situation and, after terminating the Agreements concluded with the family of Prasutagus, began to occupy one by one Territories of the Celtic Tribes of antic Anglia. The Iceni Tribe, who joined the Fight against the Invaders, chose as their Leader the Widow of Prasutagus, **Boudica**, in present Time called the **first Queen of England**. Boudica's Name tells Us lot. But this was not even a Name at all, but **the duty to punish Invaders and chase them out of English Territory. It is a common Name for a Celtic Queen-woman.** The Name of King **Prasutagus** was also Celtic, only at that Time written in Roman latin in a very distorted Way. **A much more primitive Language cannot accurately convey the Words and their Essence of a much more complex and advanced Language.** Now, there is too little Information left on the Matter to allow us to guess, what it meant then and what the still uncorrupted Names of the Celtic Tribes and the Names of their Warlords sounded like at that Time. But the Name of the Tribe, that rose to its last Fight against the Roman Invaders: **Iceni** (provided, if the Roman occupiers are to be). **The Iceni** lived in the present-day area of **Norfolk County** and were engaged in Agriculture and animal Husbandry.

Using Authors Experience, He will tell the Reader that to restore the Name of this Genus, the Author himself changed the ending **-i** (written in Roman latin) at the End of this Name to Our **-ai**. Only in this Way can the Plurals of Celtic Nouns written down by the Romans be "re-celtisized" (or at the same time "re-lithuanianized"). While researching the Transformations of these Names, Author of this Article experienced many Years ago, **that the Romans with their latin language used Celtic diphthongs (in the middle or at the end of Words) in almost all tribal Names and Placenames: -ai, -au, -ei, -ie, -ui, -uo have successfully changed to more primitive Consonants: -a, -u, -e, -o, -i.** So that the Celtic diphthongs Restoration Table is already ready done for the Reader. But what follows is an even more entertaining Part of this extraordinary Exercise, how to reconstruct Celtic Plural Noun with tribal endings: **-iai? Tribočiai - Triūbočiai - Patriūbočiai?** Author invites his Readers to participate in these Events and feel the Passions in which the Romans took Part, who despite being subtly military and still kind of honest, racked their hard Heads and tried to insert "unruly" Celtic Words into the framework of their newly just invented latin language. What was at that Time, We read now in these memoirs about the Past. In any Case, there should not and could not be lyrical Deviations in the Historical descriptions of Events, but since the Romans allowed themselves at that Time a lot of all kinds of Manipulations with our Celtic Ancestors, destroying their Lives and Destinies to the Ground, destroying Their Family Lives, Their Language, Religion, Faith, History, Their Names and Names of Tribes, there should be no remorse here at all. And We, being the Servants of our Celtic Ancestors, can thus appreciate the latin efforts of the Roman plunderers and their historians. **And so: Iceni.** Here We immediately ask to change the letter **c** to **t** (**c -> t**) and then We got: **Iteni.** The first letter **I** of this Word in English sounds like "**Ai**" (probably in old Celtic Language too) and then this Name would sound like: **Aiteni.** The Letter **-i** at the End of this Word **can only mean the Plural of a Celtic Noun**, so it can and should be changed back to the Diphthong **-ai**. And now We got: **Aitenai.** Since the Romans did not have the Sound and Letter **é** in their latin language, they changed it to **-e-** (in the middle of this Tribe Name), We will get: **Aiténai.** Dialectically, in the Celtic Language, the Word **eiti** could also be as **aiti**, so here it is quite understandable, that the Name of this Tribe is asked to be restored as: **Eiténai.** It could be a Tribe, whose Name comes from the verb **eiti (to go)**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=eiti&op=translate>

Let's always look for the Meaning and make the most of our Imagination by matching the Words according to the Meaning. If the Name **Celtics (Keltai)** means **keltis (to move from one place in Europe)**. **Keltis:**

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=keltis&op=translate>

then **Eiténai** by meaning perfectly **fits in that constant Movement** and in that Collection of Celtic tribal Names. **Eiténai, Atėjėnai (Atėnai?), Nuėjėnai, Atėiviai, Išeiviai, Nueiviai ...** and let all **Per šali Praeiviai** become **Pro šali Praeiviai**. In like manner We shall obtain a great many Combinations, which no so-called present modern Language now possesses, and cannot possess, for certain reasons which the Reader himself may perceive. At the Bottom of this explanatory Text **is given a Map of antic England** of that Time (about 2 thousand years ago), dotted with the Celtic Tribes, lived there. The Reader can try his luck and reconstruct the Names of those Tribes of our Celtic Ancestors. In the North of old Anglia, you will find: **Carvetii.** We can start to reconstruct the Ending of this Name almost immediately: **Carvet-iai.** First Letter **C** should be replaced by Letter **K** (**C -> K**), at least because the ancient Celts did not seem to have the letter **C** (**maybe neither did the Runes at that Time**). And We already have: **Karvetiai.** Of course, in the Middle of this the Word, the Monophonic **-i-** should be to the Diphthong **-ie- (-i -> -ie-)**. **Karvietiai.** Bearing in Mind, that the Romans in their primitive Wars and Conquests did not know such a Sound and Letter as **-Č (ch)**, they were able to write **the Plural Ending of the Celtic Adjective** in **-čiai** only like: **-tii.** This short Quest has been completed now: **Karviečiai.** And so, with the Help of a magical Roman Wand, **the ancient Celtic Tribe Karviečiai** instantly turned into **Carvetii (Karviečiai -> Carvetii)**. This is an ancient Celtic Tribe in antic England, which like all the Others, had its own narrow Specialization at the Time and normally lived for thousands of Years from Animal Husbandry. They raised **bulliai (bull's now)** and **karvės (cow's now)**. And let's also remember, that over Time, **there were excellent Pastures and Fields** in this Place all the Time (**lankos**, or in other Words - **honey Meadows**) and Animals **were fed (šeriami)** not only with Green Grass (**šerdavo žalia žolė be akumuliatorius šalia**), but also **lankomis** (current **Lanka-shire**) **šerti:**

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=šerti&op=translate>

To interest our potential Reader at the very Beginning of this Article, below is a Translation of the Names of the Tribes, discussed in this Article into a Language, that we Lithuanians still understand:

Demetae - Dėmėti (Dėmėtieji?),

Ordovices – Odoviečiai(Ariadoviečiai?),

Cornovii – Karianoviai?

Dobunni - Duobiniai (Daubiniai?),

Coritani - Kariautonys?

Parisii - Pariešiai?

The last Tribe (**Parisii**) lived in the Territory of ancient **Galicia**. The name of **Parisii** comes from the Name of his Celtic Tribe name **Pariešiai**. Because there is no more Languages in Europe, they can explain Origin of Celtic tribe name **Parisii** (Only helenic origin of Europe can explain all of this?). The Name of the **Senones (Senonys)** Tribe, which was the Name of the River **Seine** (Celtic: Upė **Senė -> Old River**), **which still peacefully flows through present City of Paris in present France.** By doing just that and learning latin and the grammatical Differences between the two Languages, one would be able to translate the Names of those Tribes much more accurately. Author thinks, that latin speaking Readers will judge the Author in their judgments, that not knowing even latin and all other European Languages, He has made and will make Errors and Mistakes in the Future. Only He will always leave tasks to his Readers and will always be ready to discuss those Topics at any Time and

in any normal Way. **Unexplained Things are beyond the Scope of one Person, so the Reader could join this Task.** One Thing is clear, that the pivotal Time, that changed the Map of Ancient England and started a new Era in the Life of all antic and Languages in England - **is the beginning of our Era**, when (in 61 A.D.) the **Rebellion of Queen Boudica** took Place and **the last Fights for their Survival and Freedom against the Roman occupiers, who were already present on the Territory of Anglia at that Time.** This was followed by a **period of about four hundred (400) years of Roman occupation** (similarly from 42 to 410 AD), which was quite a long and terrible Period. **This Time continued for about 16 Human generations (about 25x16=400 Years).** **That is When the Words of the Celtic Language became distorted beyond recognition and changed so much. Then the old Celtic Language gradually forgotten, and its individual Celtic Words mixed with latin words.** Then the Endings of old Celtic masculine Nouns fell away: **-as, -is, -us;** just as the endings **-a, -i, -e** - for feminine Nouns fell away too at the same Time. Even later, one Invasion followed other, and the Language changed after each Invasion. Finally, after Time, the Situation settled down and around 1600 a new Grammar come, which finally changed and stabilized to the Language of the People, living in England today. Around the same Time, the new States: **Spain, Italy, France, Slavic states, and their Languages were developed.** In Sense, it may be possible to review it later. Only the Reader must understand, **that, the Author is trying to explain here - is what He himself now thinks.** It is impossible to understand those Processes and to cover everything, it is just an attempt to go Our own and unique Way, **extending the ideas of these Lithuanian Researchers of the Past and putting in our little Contribution from Our Side, trying to restore of Our and our Ancestors Languages in Europe.** The Names of the Celtic Tribes in old England, recorded by J. Caesar and later rewritten in latin by other Roman historians. It is quite possible, that Roman historians spoke Old Celtic Language. Undoubtedly, there were also Translators then, who had Trouble, explaining the complexities of the Celtic Language, the abundance of Words and Names to the Roman plunderers. However, it should also, that History and recorded for the Citizens of the Roman Empire. **Now, after so many thousands of Years, we can confirm, that this Information was down incorrectly for many Reasons.** According to the Names of the Celtic Tribes, given by mister J. Caesar and later Roman historians, We can understand the Meaning of some of the Names of the Tribes at once, about others - there are more or less Doubts, still others - are completely **distorted and now We will never be able to restore these Names at all.** There cannot even be a Doubt, which could not be repeated Names and titles of Tribes at all, and even more so, that **they do not mean Anything. In those days, without a strict Hierarchy among the Celtic Tribes, the entire Celtic Society or Civilization could not exist, because each Tribe was and respected itself.** Dear Readers themselves can try to „re-celtisize“ (or „re-lithuanize“) at the same Time) some Titles. **Just one more Time: when restoring them to the Lithuanian Language, first you need to restore the monophonic -a-, -i-, -u-, -o- to Celtic diphthongs: -ai-, -au-, -ei-, -ie-, -ui-, -uo-, and -ia.** The latin writers and re-writers of Celtic History, according to their own Canons, **simplified and trivialized that singing and sonorous Language of Ours,** without understanding either the integrity of that Language or the Information it carried. From Years of Experience, We can also say, that the Romans could not convey sounds in latin:

1 - in Celtic Words, as well as in current Lithuanian Words, the widely used sound "**š**" (in present English - **sh**) **ignored and in Roman inventory books written simply as "s".** There is no such Word in the Celtic Language (as well as in the Lithuanian Language too) „**Siluri**". It could have been only **Šilūrai** (Plural from the Word **Šilas**, **eng. Pinewood**):

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=šilas%0A&op=translate>

It could have been a Celtic Tribe, living in **Šilai** or **pine Forests**. Other possible similar tribal Names, related to the word "**Šilas**" could be: **Šiliniai, Pašiliniai, Šilaičiai, Pasilaičiai, Šilėnai, etc.** It must be said, that the Sound "**š**" still remains in the present English Language and is currently written as "**sh**".

2 - the sound "**č**" (as well as the Letter, records this Sound) also no longer existed in Roman-spoiled words, does not exist at all, and will never exist again in the latin language. Romans, to write this Sound, went over their heads as best they could. **And so Celtic Karviečiai became Carvetii** in Nord of antic Anglia. At present Time in England this Sound remains written as "**ch**".

3 - the sound "**ž**" was also never in the latin language, so here too the Romans were scratching and banging their heads on how to convey Words with this Sound. **It is difficult to guess, which Tribes, their Leaders or Placenames the Romans wrote down correctly at all, and which ones they spoiled specially, finding similarities in Celtic Words with their latin words (and Placenames), confirming those words as own.** Unfortunately, in the English Language, the sound "**ž**" (like and the letter) no longer exists, it usually replaced by the closest "**š**". For example, the Placename **Esher** in West London:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Esher,+UK>

originated from the Celtic Word: **Ežeras (Ežerai)**. If you press the left mouse Button (**contr. + click**) on the above link on **Google Maps**, you **will see, that there are many Lakes (Lagus?) around this Place.** On this Occasion, in order to better understand the Genesis of this Change, it is possible write Scenario of Change to dear Reader of Word: **ežer(as, ai) -> e(ž)er -> ešer -> Esher.**

To this Translation over, it would be necessary to add another Word already known to the Author now, which remained in present English Language with the sound "**ž**", that is **Beržas (Birch)**. He left almost unchanged for those two thousand Years, and it was only **because the Celts loved that Beržas tree so much?** And here is the scenario of his transformation already in Time, but not in the Minds of the occupiers and gendarmes: **berž(as) -> ber(ž) <-> b(e)rč -> birč -> Birch. (ž -> č -> Ch):**



4 - During those thousands of Years the Existence of the Celtic Civilization in Europe, **the Celtic Language** certainly had the sound "c" (the way the Celts pronounced it), but apparently it is less often used. What was as "c" in latin, by the Celts was with the rune "𐌕" (letter K now, which means the Verb "**kautis**" (and the adjective from it "**kaunus**"):

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=kautis%2C%20kaunus%0A&op=translate>

The Ancient Celtic (and Lithuanian now) adjective "**kaunus**" (**fightfull** in English) currently not entered the **Google Translate** translation Program. **What to talk about this Word if thousands of other elementary Lithuanian Words are not in this Translator?**

5 - After their shameful Occupations of foreign Countries, Romans never left the Celtic Endings **-as, -us, -is** for Male Names of places, they do the same for Female Words, ended with the Endings: **-a, -i, -é**. **Now the only Question that arises, are they recognized and distinguished man from women at all at that Time?** And how could they, without understanding the Difference between the sexes to have so much fun to reproduce themselves? But they did not even realize, that rejecting the Gender differences between Men and Wo-men thousands of Years later would cause a Laughter and Waves of Laughter, humiliating such a powerful, just constructed by them latin language. This did not fit into any latin framework, and it could not show to the Roman Senate and its Citizens. This not done unfortunately even now in any of the Languages, that still speak **Celtic: English, French, Italian, Spanish, Slavic** ... And only in **Greek**, which was the last to break away from the Celtic Language Tree Trunk, some of the Words still have masculine Endings. For example - first Names **Kostas**: last names: **Teodorakis (from Tautos Rikis)**. In these Articles We will try to trace and understand more interesting Things, that the Romans as "intellectuals" did not and could not do, and what they were able to do, they already did: **they vulgarly destroyed the Fringes of the Celtic Civilization of that Time**. Below is a list of the English Tribes, compiled during the Roman occupation, which We will try to revive by "**re-celting**" (and „**re-lithuanizing**" at the same Time).



List of the Celtic Tribes in ancient England.

It must be said, that this is not the Author's first attempt to restore the Names of Tribes and Placenames, as well as the **Celtic Words of the English Language**, which have been so irreparably damaged by Romans and in Time. **But since We have no other Sources, only the Inventory Descriptions, given to Us by Romans - this will only be a small Step approach to the Truth, which We will never reach.** Often, when explaining the Names of Celtic Tribes, are helped to restore their geographical Position on the European Map, which **Google Maps** shows their Places of Life in **Ravines and Valleys (Duobiniiai -> Dobini)**, or in Pine Forests (**Šilūrai -> Siluri**), at the **Bends and Wrists of Rivers (Pariešiai -> Parisii)** etc. In addition, the similar sounding Names of old Anglia Tribes and Tribes in ancient Gallia (Gaul, present day - France) also help for this Work. Before starting to explain the ancient History of Europe linguistic Way, We should first start with the Names of the Countries in Europe. Since the History of western European Countries will be discussed here, it is necessary to find out, what Language the Names of old **Anglia** and **Galia (Gaul)** and other Countries means. **There is no Doubt they created and left to Us by the huge Celtic Civilization.** Mostly the Readers, who encounter such an unheard of and "strange" Way of treating European Languages and its History for the first Time will find it difficult to believe, how it is possible at all. Hundreds of Years after the printing of various historical Books on the History of Europe in various Languages, everyone treated, that European History as they wished, rewriting it for their own personal Purposes. Unfortunately, **The History happened only in one Way**, and they cannot be all kinds and whatever You want and **still be adapted to the beloved State and Language of every writing Historian.** However, Time has come to explain some Conclusions, **related to the close Connection between the Celtic Languages and the Lithuanian Language.** We will not yet go far as to explain the Origin of European Languages from a common Indo-European Civilization. Here We will try to use Our own, European Resources to find out the linguistic Relations between the European Nations, still living in present Europe. **It is a pity, that lot of Articles of Lithuanian Historians and History Researchers, written in Lithuanian Language, never was translated into foreign Languages (English, French, Italian, Spanish, Slavic etc.).** At the End of each such Article Author will try to provide a list of known Lithuanian Historians and Authors, who researched History and their Works. Author hopes that even this approach to European History and the emergence of European

Languages can and has a right to exist and will hear. What attracts Us, who speak such a complicated and incomprehensible Language in Europe, to the old Names of European Countries, such as: **Anglia, Galia, India...**? Author here hopes, that **using modern nano Technologies and Programs**, He will be able to at try to **share His Ideas with Readers, who love the ancient History of Europe and speak its Languages**. And now:

1 - Anglia. The old name was probably: **Anglija**. This is the Name of the Country where the Carbon (Coal) -> (**Anglis**) mined:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=anglis&op=translate>

and which still used by Lithuanians to heat their Homes and apartments. And it is not at all surprising to them, because We come into this World and get to the Words, expressions and Names used every Day in our Nation, and they **do not surprise us later at all**. And it should be surprising, at least because the Carbon (Coal) -> (**Anglis**), that We burn in Lithuania, is and mined in England thousands of Years ago and somewhere far away, couple thousand Kilometers to the West of Lithuania. **Who and when could give this Country such a Celtic Name Anglija (Anglėja?), which is so far from Our Baltic Sea?**

2 - Gallia. The old name of that State was likely: **Galija** (from the Celtic Word **galas**). **This is the old Name of the Celtic State Galia**, which existed couple thousand Years ago in the Territory of **present-day France**. **Galas:**

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=galas&op=translate>

How and in what Way was this State so far west of the Baltic Sea, near which we now appear, named by such a Word of Our Language? **Galinė valstybė:**

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=galinė%20valstybė%0A&op=translate>

3 - India. This is how it is customary to call an Asian country, with a population of one and a half billion, which is now so far from Europe. As Lithuanians, We still call that State **Indija**. It is so good to hear these Words: **Indas**(dish), **Indė, Indai**(dishes):

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=indas%2C%20indė%2C%20indai&op=translate>

4 - Senegal. From the Celtic name of Old Galia(**Sena Galia**), now a former French colony in Africa. **Capital - Dacar. Senegal:**

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Senegal>

Here is another Old Galia (**Seni-Gallia**), remaining in the territory of present **Italy**:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/60019+Senigallia,+Province+of+Ancona,+Italy>

Here is the Answer lies on the Surface: this is because thousands of Years ago our Ancestors the Celts traded with those distant Lands and there was, as they say: a silk Road from China through India to Europe. And as for the Dishes, were Porcelain and even Crystal, and their supply by European Rivers (**Duon-upė -> Danube, etc.**) **was constant and non-stop for thousands of Years.**

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=Danubė%20%20duonos%20upė%20arba%20duon%20upė&op=translate>

.....

E.T.C

.....

But here We need to reduce our appetites and finish this short List of Country Names, because We will not fit into the Format of the Article, and the Works of a larger Format are not extremely popular and read now, are they? As you can see, **Anglia, Galia, India** ... have understandable names for Us, Lithuanians. The Endings **-ija** (present **-ia**) - **are the Endings of the Names of the Celtic States is their Invention, Creation and Discovery.** Another State -> **Žemaitija**<- still is a part of Lithuania and hopefully will still exist Forever: **Žem(ai)tija -> Zematija -> Sematija -> Samatija -> Samatia**. This is what did Romans to all Celtic Names in all Europe. Last Name of Celtic **Samatia** written in Roman just invented latina language. **Part language - part slang. Can We now judge the Romans, that they only managed so much?** **Žemaitija** at that Time was a powerful State, defended our Lithuanian Nation from the Deutch crusader ordines, **as serial killers of our Nation**. But do the People in Europe, who speak other Languages know, feel, and understand this? I am afraid not very much. Only few Researchers of European History and Languages really motivated and want to find real Answers to their Questions, by building their own kind of Language Trees. If it is a Tree, is natural, that it has its Place in the World (**under the Sun -> Po Saule, Pasaulis**) in this World. Its Roots nourished by the Sap Earth in which it grows. But there are other linguistic Trees, that have sprung up and whose Roots can be seen and grow in **Asia, Europe, and America at the same Time?** It becomes like trying to put together a jigsaw Puzzle from separate Pieces, have seen known and understood for so long. It says: **the Devil is in the Details**. Author does not know, what the Devil means to each individual Reader after the Reader takes it, but for Him that means nothing else like: **to find out the Essence of the Matter** at this Moment.

Let us now try together to put those Puzzles together, for there are of them, and we are alone against the ever-rushing Time and the Events in that Time. It is possible, that this Exercise will be like archaeological Excavations in European

Languages, recognizing and selecting Words so familiar to Us, Lithuanians from Childhood, grouping them, smoothing, and straightening them after hard Battles and washing the dust of Time off them. Explaining the Origin of those Words and trying to understand their Genesis, scripting them in what Way and then finding the Time, when these Words of those Languages began to separate from each other and become, what they are Today. **Historical Information exists all the Time nonstop and encoded in the Names of many European Countries, Placenames, remaining Words of the Languages of the Celtic Nations, and all this necessarily - in the ancient Names of Tribes in the Past old Celtic States of Europe.** Information is all around Us and everywhere, We just need to find Our own Methods and Algorithms, how to get the Information We want, create Our own Models, how to check them and live in those Models for Years and then continue to check them again. **It is a never-ending Process, but unfortunately every Process has a Beginning and the End. The Celtic Civilization began his Existence around 5-6 thousand Years ago in the Vastness of Europe on the basis individual Tribes, there will be no Time or Space to confirm this, many scientifically based archaeological Monographs and Books have been published to confirm this.** On this Issue You can familiarize yourself with or read the **Books, written by Our famous Lithuanian archaeologist and Researcher the Past of Celtic Civilization, Ms. Marija Gimbutienė (Gimbutas).** A list of Her Books and Works, attached at the Bottom of this Article. Returning to Galia itself, where Celtic Tribes lived thousands of Years before AD (that antiquity confirmed by archeological Finds), the Name of the Country and the Names of Celtic Tribes. Only here We must be very grateful to mister J. Caesar, that he so quickly (in just a few Years in the Time of the Universe) and successfully captured ancient Galia himself, managed to write down so many Tribes hostile to him in such an orderly manner, apparently without even understanding many of them their Names, Origin and Connection between them. It was indeed his Hour of Glory, a grateful and very pleasant Occupation, **to enumerate the Tribes of Galia, for We would not otherwise have had such a long and extensive List of them. And it was just like that, and nothing was different. Veni, Vidi, Vici. And the End justifies any Means. And the Winner is not judged and takes everything with him? and for that, any Pretext for starting a War found, in other Words, Casus Belli.** And then it is not like: **Veni, Vidi, Vici? Just Vici against who? Against the same Language and former Celtic Tribe Members? Against the cousins of his People, taking them Captive and using them as Slaves and killing most of the Men of those Tribes? Or should We Always spread the Description of the Circle of Activities of the highly respected mister J. Caesar, expanding it to: Veni, vidi, occidi, rapui, occupavi, expulit Celtas in servos ... sed victores non judicantur?** At all, as in the Cases of Wars started by new Caesars in modern Times? Author here cannot strictly distinguish between the interpretation of the Names of the Tribes of old Galia and Anglia at that Time, because they were millennia-old Unions of the Tribes of the Celtic Civilization and their States, **who spoke the same Celtic Language and professed the Celtic Religion.** According to J. Caesar's "nations" census data, there were several Tribes, **with the same Names in both, Galia and Anglia: Parisii, Belgae, Atrebatii ... What can any Study of Tribes of England be without a Map of those Tribes?** Here below **given a Map, downloaded from the Internet of the possible distribution of the Celtic Tribes at that Time in the Territory of ancient Anglia.** Similar Maps repeated so many Times in the Vastness of the Internet, so it is possible to partially believe them.



Settlements of the Celtic Tribes in ancient England (about 2 thousand Years ago).

Territories, occupied during the **Bello Gallico** War in **old Gallia** and a Years later - in **old Anglia**. From this it can be seen **Ptolemy also did not understand the Celtic Language and could not explain more deeply the Essence and Meaning the Names of Celtic Tribes**. In this Case, a Celtic Tribe, written under the Name **Atrebatii**, whose seat likely in the Continental Part of Europe (**Gallia Belgica**), in the Region of **Artois** (the current Territory of Belgium). Here are decoding options for this Genus:

1 - from the Celtic Word **troba**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=troba&op=translate>
(troba -> farmhouse).

and the Tribesmans, who live there – **Trobiečiai**, **A-trobiečiai** (the prefix "a" meant "no" thousands of Years ago).

2 - from the compound Word: **aria-bočiai**. **Aria**, from the Word: **arti**, **suarti** (to plow):

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=suarti&op=translate>
(suarti -> to plow).

In this Case, the second letter, which is "t", should be thrown out, because it does not fit in that Word-sentence **aria-bočiai**. Then the Romans possibly changed the Celtic Verb **aria**, which was inappropriate and unsound for them in their own Discretion, to a more suitable and liked one: **atre** (**aria** -> **atre**). Below is a Link to the latin-Lithuanian Dictionary, which shows, that there are fewer latin Words with the Root **aria**, than with the Root **atre**:

<https://ekalba.lt/lotynu-lietuviu-kalbu-zodynas/ars?i=ebbe495c-8bb3-4028-ac22-ec4185e4290c>

This could be the main Reason.

3 – there may be a third Variant (like fifth Element), when the two Letters **t** and **r** are swopped. It is possible that Romans, when speaking in latin, pronounced Our Word **tarti**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=tarti&op=translate>
(tarti -> to say).

pronounced and written as **atri**. In this Case, it would be a Word-sentence: **taria-bočiai**. Only a deeper knowledge of latin would help here. As the Author's experience tells him, the Romans, appropriating the Territories and liberties of the Celtic Tribes, did not mince the Details, and if they took away Things and Territories, thousand Years belonging to others without any remorse, they always found the most pleasant Way to call the Tribes, that lived in old Galia and Anglia and their Territories inhabited for thousands of Years. This latin-distorted Genus Name has the suffix **-tii** at the End, according to the Author's Experience, it should be restored to **-čiai**, because as already discussed above, the Romans had neither the Sound nor the Letter "č" in their latin language, and to give the Names at least a little more accurately, they went over their heads as best they could in their Translations. It is quite possible, that it was easier for Romans to conquer the Neighboring Celtic States, than to understand the intricacies of Celtic Language, Culture, Religion, Place and Tribe Names. ***Because You never can express more complex Processes and more complex Languages with more primitive means of Expression and more primitive Languages. And this is the History of Europe, left to Us by very romantic Romanz.***

 Artois [aˈrˈtwaː] /ɑːr-TWAH; French: [aʁˈtwaː]; Dutch: [ˈɑrtʰiːə]; English adjective: <i>Artesian</i> is a region of northern France. Its territory covers an area of about 4,000 km² and it has a population of about one million. Its principal cities are Arras (Dutch: <i>Atrecht</i>), Saint-Omer, Lens, and Béthune. It is the eponym for the term <i>artesian</i>.	 Government of Artois Gouvernement d'Artois
	1764–1790 Flag
	 Location of Artois in France (1789 borders)
Capital Arras History Government • Type • King of France • 1764–1774 • 1774–1790 Governor of Artois • 1764–1787 • 1788–1789 Historical era Early Modern	Capital Arras History Government • Type • King of France • 1764–1774 • 1774–1790 Governor of Artois • 1764–1787 • 1788–1789 Historical era Early Modern

It is clear Here, that the Ending **-tis** used in the Celtic Language (as well as in the current Lithuanian Language) to describe the singular (**pilie-tis**, **nemunie-tis**, **čia-pilie-tis**, **ana-pilie-tis**, **kalnie-tis**, **auksa-kulnie-tis**) ...). In the Plural, We still use **-čiai** (**piliečiai-bočiai**, **panemuniečiai**, **prabo-čiai**, **pabuvočiai**...) and don't We lose our Brains because of that? Unfortunately, the old Lithuanian Word **Bočiai** not entered to **Google Translator** Dictionary (*like many even the most basic Lithuanian old Words*). In ancient Times, in the Celtic Language (as it is now in the Lithuanian Language), **it meant respected Ancestors and Elders**. Above the Copy (screen shot) of this Text from the Page of the www.en.wikipedia.com website, this

Atrebatii Tribe living in old Anglia during those turbulent Times probably had and remembered its close Kinship with Gallia Belgica (in the present Territory of Belgium) with the same Name former **Atrebatii Tribe**. From the History of Caesar's Conquest of Anglia, described here, it can be seen, that **old Gallia (Gaul)** was already conquered at that Time and was already under the Foot of the Occupier, so mister J. Caesar could fully use the European part of that Tribe as Hostages. Maybe that's why the People of this Tribe, who remained in old Anglia, did not resist the Roman Invasion in 55-54 BC, or maybe even some of them participated in Battles against their Tribesmen. Author is more inclined to believe the 2nd version, which derives the Name **Are batii** from the verb **arti (to plow)**, because this Text already states, that **Are batii** lived at that Time in the Territory of Gallia Belgica, whose Name was and still is **Artois (Artojai)**.

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=arėjas%2C%20artojas%2C%20arias%20mėlynakis%20ir%20geltonplaukis%0A&op=translate>

When You still speak the Celtic Language of your Ancestors, there is no great difficulty in recognizing, that this is still one of the most important Words of our Nation **ARTOJAS**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=artojas&op=translate>
(artojas -> plowman).

From that Word Ending **-as** only **-s** still left in Space and Time, because many Celtic Words in Europe after long Fights and Battles, have cut and lost the masculine Limbs: **-as, -is, -us** and the feminine Limbs too: **-a, -i, -ė**. In this Case Mister **Česlovas Gedgaudas** in His book "*In search of Our Past*" („*Mūsų praeities beiėškant*“) has already written about most important Celtic Words: **Arai, Aruliai and Arėjai**, and from those Words of Ours the honorable name of **Arijus (Arėjas, Arijas)** apparently originated:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=arėjas%2C%20arijas&op=translate>
(arėjas; arijas -> Aryan).

And not all Aryans were necessarily blue-eyed and yellow-haired, there could have been a mixture of Brunettes among them? Artojas, Aras, Arikas, Arėjas, Arulis:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=artojas%2C%20aras%2C%20arulys%2C%20arejas&op=translate>

As you can see in this Translation above, the English Language does not even contain those Words anymore, nor their close Equivalents, which We still use in present Lithuanian Language. What about the ancient Celtic Language and its word combinations? *This is the primitive Path We pushed to and the Paths, We are now following, sent by the honorable Roman emperors and senatories (in their audiences).* **Senas taria:**

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=senas%20taria&op=translate>
(Senas taria -> the Old one says).



<- This is what the first **Celtic Senators** looked like (**senas + taria**) and only after many thousands of years **the Rasenn'a Peoples** (so widely by Romans called Etruscans now), passed this Term **Sena tor** to the romans, now used worldwide in the usual for US Way.

Senas tarė - ir jo žodis buvo paskutinis ...

Senas tarė-> Senator) (The Oldest said-> Senator) - and his Word was the Last ...

Because His Last Word become the Law ...

About the Tribe **Morinus (Marinia)**, who were Neighbors of the so-called **Atrebatas** in **Gallia Belgica**, We can talk some Time later, when We attempt to reconstruct the Names of the Tribes of old Gallia.



Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.

(about 55-54 B.C.)



Restored Celtic Tribe name to Celtic
Language (using present Lithuanian
Alphabet).



Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the
Time, here is one of the Version of how the
Name of this Tribe was written in Old
Celtic Runes.

<<<<<-----A.D.----- 0 -----B.C.-----<<<<<<----- Time

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgae>



After spending lot of Time and rethinking the Name of this one of the most important Tribe, or more like: **Union of the Tribes**, Author tries to derive it from the Celtic Word **Bala** (swamp) of the Language of our Ancestors:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=bala&op=translate>
(bala -> swamp).

The whole Territory of Europe completely covered with Celtic Placenames with this Word **Bala**. **Here is: Bala Lake** (England, Wales):

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Llyn+Tegid>

Bala Town (England, Wales), **Bala - ton** (in present Hungary). We will talk about this when We talk about other European Celtic Placenames. The Land **Belgae**, named by the Romans, is the entire Area of **Lowlands and swampy Lands in North of the French capital Paris** (the present Territory of Belgium and Holland-Netherlands). The description of those Territories given in Description of J. Caesar's Conquest of old Gallia in the couple Years' war **Bello Gallic'o**. As for the Name of this Toponym **Belgae**, it was probably more common for the Romans to pronounce they Root **bel, bello** - than the Celtic: **bal, bala**. Because **Bello (war)** - it was the most favorite Sport of the Romans nationally, and once you have tried that Sport - you will never stop it, **until sometimes and occasionally you will fall Face down into the Moss of the Tautonių (Teutones) Forests at one point**. In Lithuanian Language, We still have Words with the ending **-giai** (**kada-giai, mela-giai** ...):

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=kadagai&op=translate>
(kadagai -> junipers).

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=bala-giai%2C%20melagai&op=translate>
(melagai -> liars).

Peoples of Northern Britain
c. 130

Legend:

- Yellow: Picts
- Green: Brigantes
- Blue: Eboraci

Peoples of Northern Britain according to Ptolemy's 2nd-century *Geography*

Peter Salway assumes that the Caledonians would have been Pictish tribes speaking a language closely related to *Common Brittonic*, or a branch of it^[2] augmented by fugitive *Brythonic* resistance fighters fleeing from *Britannia*. The Caledonian tribe, after which the historical Caledonian Confederacy is named, may have been joined in conflict with Rome by tribes in northern central Scotland by this time, such as the *Vacomagi*, *Taexalli* and *Venicones* recorded by *Ptolemy*. The Romans reached an accommodation with Brythonic tribes such as the *Votadini* as effective *buffer states*.

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(about 55-54 B.C.)



↑

Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the Time, here is one of the Version of how the Name of this Tribe was written in Old Celtic Runes.

<<<<-----A.D.-----0-----B.C.-----<<<<<<-----<<<<<- Time

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cantiaci>

Below is the approximate Location of this Tribe in what was then England and a brief Description of it according to <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cantiaci> :

Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt, quae regio est maritima omnis, neque multum a Gallica differunt consuetudine.

Of all these [British tribes], by far the most civilised are they who dwell in Kent, which is entirely a maritime region, and who differ but little from the Gauls in their customs.

Cantlaci



The very Name of this Tribe is associated with the Verb **kentéti** for the **Old Celtic Speakers**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=kentėti&op=translate>
(kentėti -> to suffer).

Aš kenčiu, tu kenti, jis ji kenčia:

I suffer, you suffer, He She suffers.

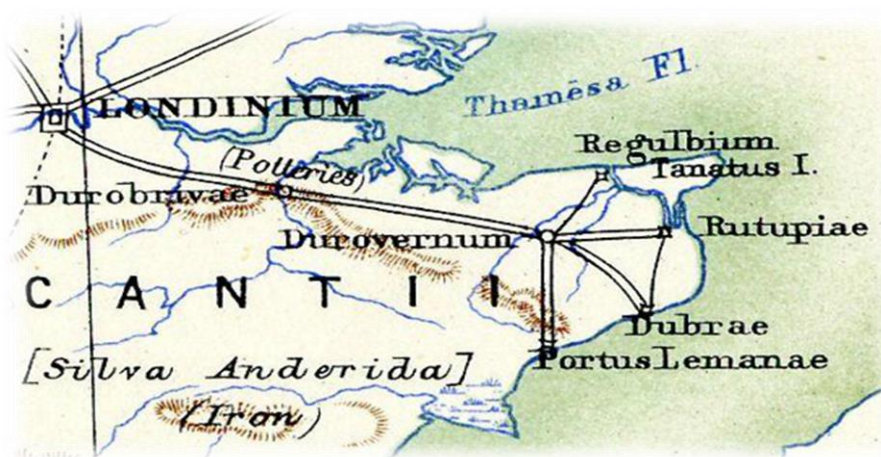
Then it would be remarkably interesting to know, why the Name of this Tribe of the South-eastern Part of old Anglia created from the Word: **suffering**? Is it because the Area constantly raided for a long Time and constantly used for landings of Conquerors in old Anglia? Or it named so by the Celtic Tribesmen only because this Part of Anglia trampled by the Foot of the Roman Legionaries-Occupiers, who had just landed, and so much innocent Blood was shed and so many Lives were given and so bad suffered during those Invasions? There are even two Variants of the Roman written Name of this Tribe: **Cantiaci and Cantii**, which makes the Job of Decoding that Name even easier for Us, still talking old Celtic Language. In the Case of the **Cantii** Variant, We in simple as usual Way the latina Ending **-ii** need change to **Celtic -iai(-ii -> iai)**. Then We got:

Cantiai. Normally the first Letter of this Word should be **K**, so We already have: **Kantiai**. Here, in any Case, We are already asking to change the letter **t** to **č** (**t**→**č**), because the latin language did not have the sound and letter **č** from **the Birth**. But it remains in modern English and now written as: **ch**. And then We got at Last: **Kančiai** or possibly: **Kenčiai**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=kančiai%2C%20kenčiai&op=translate>
(*kančiai; kenčiai -> suffering; suffering*).

Double Suffering is better than single, or not?

The following Variant, with left for Us Romans **Cantiaci** only further confirms the involvement of Celtic Grammar in this compound Word-adjective: **People who suffer** in the Celtic Language (just like in the current Lithuanian Language) can called: **Kančiai, Kentiečiai, Kentaičiai, Kentėnai, Kentėjėnai** ... In the Territory of the present County of **Lancashire** at that Time, the Celtic Tribes raising Cows and called themselves **Karviečiai**. And instantly they remained recorded in the Inventory Books of their great Conquerors-Machinists and mechanics historians as **Carvetii**. According to the old Celtic Language (and the current Grammar of the Lithuanian Language) – Residents, **living in the City of London** long Time ago called: **Londoniečiai** (**Celtic way of course**). The Aliens, who have just flown from the Mars and seen the Horrors of this Earth - then flew back there, are: **Marsiečiai**. **The Author currently lives in the Lithuanian city of Kaunas**, and the Inhabitants of this City still are: **Kauniečiai** ... Another Fact, known to the Author should attached to this Study of Case **the Cantii Tribe**, which He found while searching for his rights in the old Maps of England. Here below is a Part of the Map of ancient England (**the Territory of the current County of Kent**), in which He thinks there is one more additional and unsuccessfully hidden from Us Name of another Celtic Area (written by romantic Romans): **Rutupiae**. A little more Attention will have to paid here for the Reader to decipher this Placename. In this Case it is truly clear, that the Romans, speaking in their haste just created latin language could not convey the Sound of the Celtic Root **ryt** and wrote the Celtic Place name **Rytupiai** to **Rutupiae** (**Rytupiai -> Rutupiae**). This is a very logical Name for this protruding **eastern Part antic England**, which the ancient English Celts could call in no other Way like only: **Rytupiai -> the Eastern Rivers**:



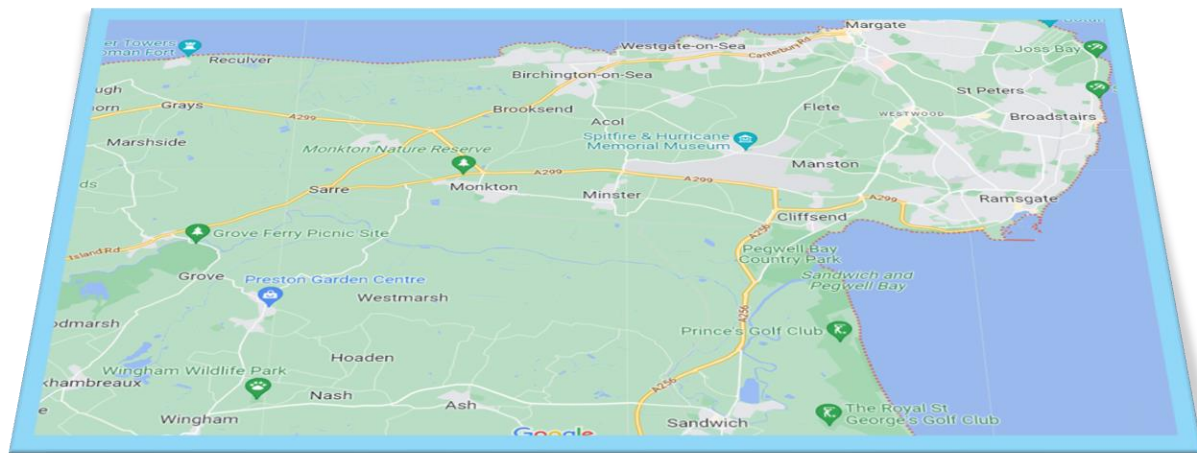
<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=rytu%20upės&op=translate>
(*rytu upės -> eastern rivers*).

The left Ending **-iae** (perhaps **-iæ**) should then be restored back to: **-iai (-iae -> iai)**. In this Case, this Celtic Placename **Rytupiai**, which was in the South-East old England and called that Way by the English Celts for thousands of Years, in quickly way transformed into **Rutupiae** by the hands of Roman cachinnators in a few Seconds, and then It instantly and completely disappeared from the Maps of antic England as incomprehensible and unnecessary. **"Sistere paulisper adorandum". Justo manuali sollertia et nihil amplius?**

There is probably and third Version of this Celtic Tribe Name **Cantiacii** possible, but unfortunately the Author does not want to specify it yet, because He is not entirely sure, that such a Name can exist. As to the escarpment of the drawn Map shown below, it shows the old, inscribed Name of the river **Thames**. The Reader will feel a greater shock when We start to explain the Variants of the Celtic Origin of the Names of this River and the Name of great City **London (Londinium in latin)**. Better We leave this for Future. The semi-detective story is interesting only because the Readers' uncertainty and tension must be kept constant, and in accordance with some of the laws of examining detective Stories, even deeper and more interesting Conclusions should be presented for a later Time, because who will finally read historical detective Stories to the End, if all the main Conclusions are told at the very Beginning of this Article?

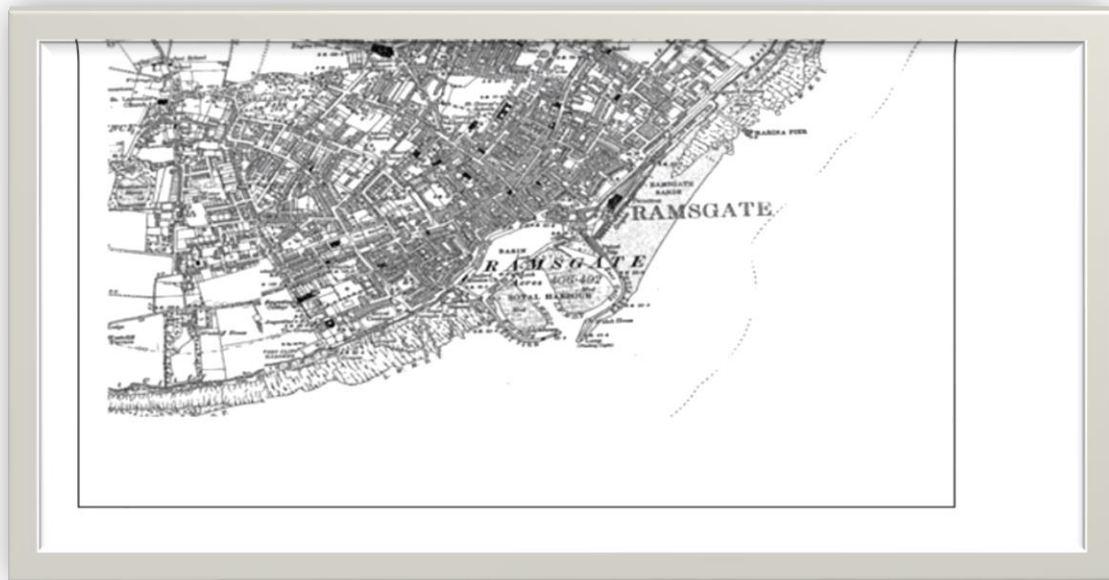
Even further down, the Author adds an additional Map, a screen Shot of the current **Google Maps** of this part of **Kent County**. This screen Shot has slightly enlarged, compared to the above (drawn) Map to show the Rivers and Streams there (the current **river Stour** and the Lowlands around it). The sketched Map above is not accurate, but the Bays and Rivers, shown there can still identified. The Name of the Port **Ramsgate** also contains the Celtic Root **Ram us** (**ram + us = ramus**, in Masculine Case) or **Ram i** (**ram + i = rami**, in Female Case) which means **Calm, Quiet** in present **English**. It is a naturally

formed Harbor thousands of Years ago, that allowed the ancient Celtic Sailors to sail safely to the shore, as the ***Sand Dunes*** formed a natural ***quiet*** and ***calm*** Inlet.



RAMS-GATE still now is *quiet* and *calm* marina Gates.

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=ramūs%20vartai&op=translate>
(*ramūs vartai* -> *quiet gate*).



RAMSGATE's quiet marina and *quiet Gateway to the Sea.*

7- Carnonacae

➤

Kariaunučiai
(Warring Tribe).

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Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.

(about 55-54 B.C.)

Restored Celtic Tribe name to Celtic
Language (using present Lithuanian
Alphabet).



Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the Time, here is one of the Version of how the Name of this Tribe was written in Old Celtic Runes.

<<<<------A.D.----- 0 -----B.C.-----<<<<<<------<<<<<- Time

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnonacae>

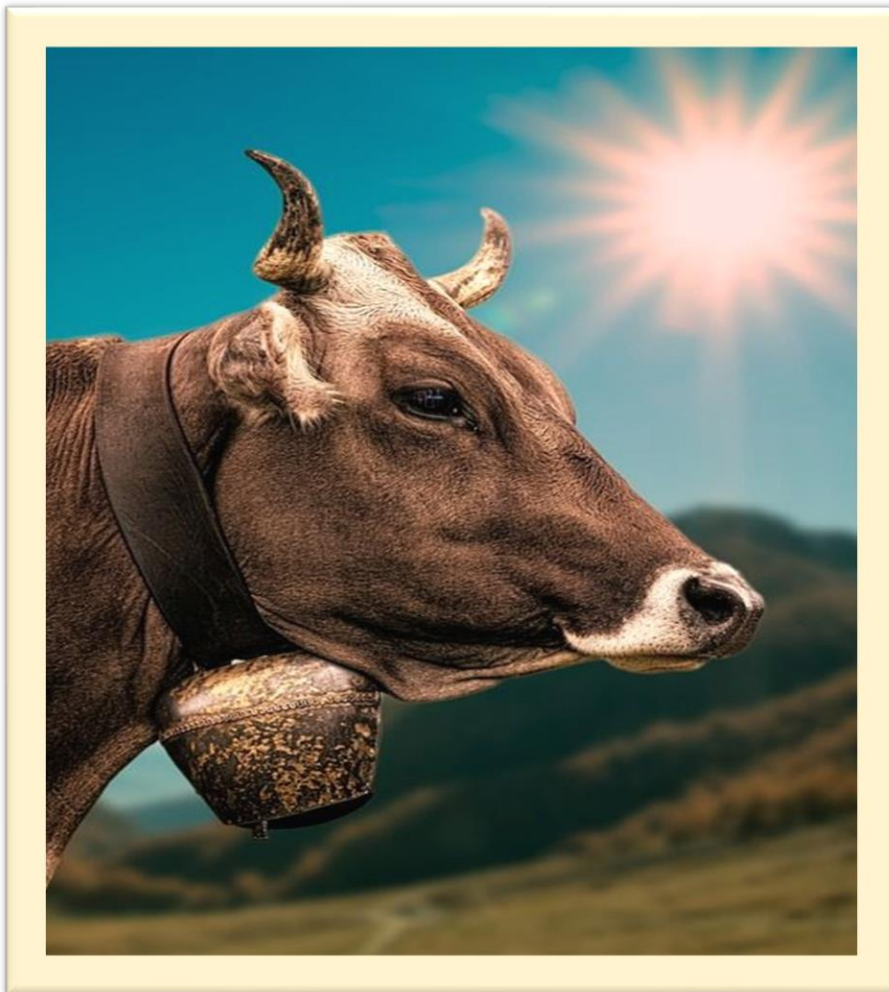
Peoples of Northern Britain c. 150
Based on Ptolemy's map

0 km 100
0 mi 50

Map showing the distribution of various tribes in Northern Britain, including Creones, Carnonacae, Caerens, Smertae, Cornavii, Lugii, Pecantae, Vacomagi, Exalii, Venicones, Tade, Otadini, and Damnonii. The map also indicates the Antonine Wall, the Firth of Tay, and the Firth of Forth.

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In authoring this Article, Author has had nowhere else more Pleasure, than in explaining the Name of this Tribe. It was due to the Fact, that the Character of this domestic Animal, with which the Name of this Tribe is associated, is so peaceful and calm. This is *maybe because* most of Us were born and raised in the Village, and We only survived when this Animal gave Us all its Life. And it is because, *the Eyes of this domestic Animal are so big and sad*. And the Name of this Tribe is wonderful, and its location is also wonderful in antic world of Anglia. Here is a talk about the very grateful Origin of the Name of this Tribe and the importance of the subject of that origin in Celtic Life, unlocking some English Words and confirming the Origin and Meaning of some **Celtic Words**, which have already been very corrupted by Time. Here we are talking about a sacred Animal in the Celtic household of our Ancestors, thanks to which millions and millions of Celtic Tribesmen survived in the northern Latitudes, thanks to which their **Children and Grandchildren** were raised. **Here We are talking about her Majesty:**



The Cow:

← **The Name** of this Celtic Tribe **Carvetii** decoded very simply and painlessly. This has already been done maybe several Times in the Texts above, *but maybe dear Reader didn't read it, so let's try it again.*

Carvetii

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Carvetii** (Common Brittonic: **Carwet*) were a Brittonic Celtic tribe living in what is now Cumbria, in North-West England during the Iron Age, and were subsequently identified as a *civitas* (canton) of Roman Britain.

Etymology [edit]

The suffix *carv-* is related to Welsh *carw*, Breton *karv* and Irish *carw* ("deer"). Richard von Kienle has proposed the translation "those who belong to the deer".^[1]

Location [edit]

Historical speculation has the Carvetii occupying the *Solway Plain*, the area immediately south of Hadrian's Wall, the Eden Valley, and possibly the Lune Valley.

The *Setantii* may have occupied North Lancashire and south Cumbria.^[citation needed]

Evidence of existence [edit]

The Carvetii are not mentioned in *Ptolemy's Geography*, nor in any other classical text, and are known only from three Roman (third and fourth century AD) inscriptions, one of which is now lost. One was in Old Penrith, (the Voreda Roman fort) north of the present Penrith, on a tombstone. The others were on two milestones: one at Frenchfield (north of Brocavum), and the other at Langwathby in Cumbria, both also near Penrith.^{[2][3]} Higham and Jones, in 1985, suggested that the combination of the first two inscriptions mentioned above "allows us to infer the existence of the 'civitas Carvetiorum', or canton of the Carvetii, and the existence of its own council or governing body."^[4]

12 languages

Read Edit View history

Geography

Clifton Dykes or Carlisle (Eboracalium)

Capital

Location

Cumbria

North Lancashire

Rulers

Venerius?

For decoding this Celtic Tribe Name **Carvetii** as usual the Ending **-tii** (written by the Romans or Ptolemy) We should change to **-čiai** (**-tii -> čiai**), because as We said earlier, the latin-speaking Romans did not have the sound or the letter Č (**ch**). The first letter **C** of this name must necessarily change to Celtic **K** (**C -> K**), which is customary for Us and the Celts. It remains only to restore the Vowel **-e-** in the middle of this Name to the Diphthong **-ie-** (**-e- -> -ie-**), because the Roman experts could never do this in their language. And then the Result will be: **Karviečiai**. **But dear Reader will have a different Opinion on the Matter?** On this Occasion, Author offers His Reader to search for **Karvė** (Cow) on **Goggle Maps**, and then number of Placenames will open, which should not be in **India**, located **thousands of Kilometers from Europe?**

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Karve+Nagar,+Pune,+Maharashtra+411052,+India>

Should be translated as: **Neck of a Cow**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=karvės%20nugara%0A&op=translate>
(karvės nugara -> the back of a cow).

The current Name of this area, **Lancashire**, comes from the Celtic Word - **Lanka**. **Google Translate** program needs to be tasked with translating the Celtic Word **Pieva**, as it does not recognize and cannot translate the older Celtic synonyms for **Meadow** -> **Lanka**, which apparently much and widely was used in old Anglia at that Time. Let us try this way:

Aš šeriu pieva (lanka):

[https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=aš%20šeriu%20pieva\(lanka\)&op=translate](https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=aš%20šeriu%20pieva(lanka)&op=translate)
(aš šeriu pieva (lanka) -> I feed the meadow).



< --- The sketched old Map shows three Rivers in the Valleys of which the Celtic Tribesmen and Tribeswoman were well able to engage in animal Husbandry. Undoubtedly, these were domestic Animals common to these Latitudes, such as: **cows, oxen, sheep, pigs** ... None of these Rivers sound Celtic anymore, all their Names have changed a long Time ago. Unless it's just the river **Wyre**, which sounds like **Celtic Word Vyras** (in English -> **Man**):

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=vyras&op=translate>

(vyras -> man).

The Celtic Word Vyras (the man) translated and meant as **vir** in **Present latin**, since latin was and is only slang (or badly damaged jargon) of **Old Celtic Language**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=la&text=vyras&op=translate>
(vyras -> vir).

After all, it is possible to live peacefully without Celtic complexities and their Limbs.

Because: Let's live more broadly, more simply and ... -> more primitively. One of the Celtic Equivalents of **Meadow (Lanka)** at that Time was also **Meduva**, since the Word **Meadow** remains in the English Language, which is still well recognized by Celtic-speaking Peoples as **Medus (Honey). Meadow:**

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=medus%2C%20meduva&op=translate>
(medus, meduva -> honey, honeydew).

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=lanka%2C%20%20meduva&op=translate>
(lanka, meduva -> bow, honey).

Here We ask our Readers to ignore the Fact, that **Google Translator** translates the Lithuanian Word **Lanka** as **Bow (lankas)**. This is another mistake of his. This **Translator** is as imperfect as We all, being programmers of elevated level, are. Dear Reader might ask, what the connection between **Pieva (Lanka)** and **Medus (Honey)** could be? Well, it is very straightforward and simple, because **our Bees (bitės)** collect Honey from **Meadows**, and **Meadows (Meduvos or Lankos)** was the main Supplier of **Honey** for **Bees** before, now and in Future hope-fully. And the Areas, where there was lot of **Honey** still called **Meduva (Meadow)** by Celtic Descendants. Areas, where Forests have already cut down thousands of Years ago still called: **Laukuvos**. Areas and regions, **where Celtic National Songs played** - were and now called: **Dainavos (from Celtic word Daina (Song - in present English Language)). The Celtic Word Lanka** still Mark the **current County of Lancashire: city of Lanca-Ster**. What is a meaning of **-ster** now, this is Question for present Reader. This is from present Word **sitter. Do the Residents of that Town still remember, where their Town's Name comes from?** What is more, somewhere at the other End of the World, beyond the India peninsula, there is a Large Island, called **Shri-lanka**. **There will be no Mistake here, if We state that it is still a Part of the great Union of Celtic Tribes, their States and Islands that existed within the Framework of the lost now Celtic**

Civilization. Or **Šeri-lanka** or **Lanka-shire** - this is the same Meaning of Celtic Words and Sentences, made from those Words. In this Case, it is just the same and interchanged Words with the same Meaning:

[https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=šeriu%20pieva\(lanka\)%2C%20pieva\(lanka\)%20šeriu%0A&op=translate](https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=šeriu%20pieva(lanka)%2C%20pieva(lanka)%20šeriu%0A&op=translate)
(šeriu pieva(lanka), pieva(lanka) šeriu -> I feed the meadow(bowl), the meadow(bowl) feeds me).

Dear Reader need to understand, that **Pieva** and **Lanka** - are two Words with a similar Meaning (**Synonyms**), only **Lanka** has not yet entered as a Noun in **Google Translator**, so the Translator translates **Lanka** (**Meadow**) as **Lankas** (**Bow** in present Lithuanian, and Celtic Language in Past). The same Word Lanka remains in the **Polish (Slavian) Language** (as **łąka**) and means the same thing: **Meadow**.

There is a city in Poland, near the Lithuanian border: **Ostrołęka** (**sharp meadow, or sharp, freshly mowed Meadow**):

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ostrołęka,+Poland/@53.0773558,21.5479132,8417m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m6!3m5!1s0x471e417887f7b8e1:0x4b415eab2fa111e!8m2!3d53.0876544!4d21.5592554!16zL20vMDF1a!Nu?entry=ttu>

[https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=pl&text=aštri%20pieva\(lanka\)%0A&op=translate](https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=pl&text=aštri%20pieva(lanka)%0A&op=translate)

[https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=aštri%20pieva\(lanka\)%0A&op=translate](https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=aštri%20pieva(lanka)%0A&op=translate)

And this seems like an impossible twist of History, but it was, and it is still recorded in the Memory of the local People and in their Placenames, **and it only remains as a misunderstood and undiscovered History of Celtic Civilization:**

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sri+Lanka/@7.8494344,78.0638544,888272m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m6!3m5!1s0x3ae2593cf65a1e9d:0xe13da4b400e2d38c!8m2!3d7.873054!4d80.771797!16zL20vMDZtXzU?entry=ttu>

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Karve,+Maharashtra,+India/@17.2499884,74.1993046,3345m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m6!3m5!1s0x3bc182998bf54c7b:0xf69e7064d87679b6!8m2!3d17.2508549!4d74.209128!16s%2Fg%2F1v8x0mqc?entry=ttu>

Without explaining, what happened to the **Cow 's** and the **Bull's** on the Territory of antic England, it will be difficult to explain at least the Beginning to our Readers, how and when Life in old England began to change so terribly, when it was seized and occupied by Roman robbers in the **Queen Boudica Times**. And it will be difficult for the Author himself to sleep, knowing more Details, that will not cover in this short Article. **And as the Celtic Language began to change, the Celtic Faith changed beyond recognition.** And these are especially important Things already, this Article starts to explain it, because in subsequent Articles the Author will try to explain the Placenames of old Anglia and finally - **some of Celtic Words, that remain in the current English Language will be explained.** It will not be possible to explain **everything** in a Work the Size of Articles, **because it requires much deeper and wider Research**, and the Author hopes for the **Help** of other Researchers to clarify these Questions much deeper and much more widely. And because We don 't knows, what that Everything is at all. **It requires collective and constant Research and lot of Time.** Because for this You need to make up Your own Historical and linguistic Models and live in them and constantly check them every Day, while checking and constantly changing, combining, and changing those Models. But all that should left for later **Times**.

Our ancestors not only plowed and harrowed with **Bull's**, but also transported Loads. We still have different breeds of bulls left. Quite a few names of **Celtic Bull's** We can show **Here**:

- 1 - **buli (us)** -> **buli** -> **bull** (**Bull, remaining intact on the present Territory of England**),
- 2 - **jaut (is)** -> **jaut** -> **Jauch** (**Celtic Surnames in present Deutchland**),
- 3 - **tauras** -> **taurus** (**noble, sublime**), (**the Name of a Bull, Taurus, which remains forever in latin language**),
- 4 - **buffalo** -> **buivolas**,
- 5 - **bizonas** -> **bison**,

.....

How many other such Celtic-buliai Synonyms were there and are now forgotten during those thousands of Years in present Europe?

Only **the lady Celtic Karvé** (or simple -> **Cow** in present English) has endured much more Trials in the last few thousand and Her Name survive in modern English as a very garbled version: only **COW**. Here We can try to write Scenario **for Karvé (Cow)** in the last few thousand Years: **karv(é)** -> **karv** -> **ka(r)v** -> **kav** -> **kow** -> **cow** -> **her majesty COW**. But it could have been otherwise, because it is possible, that the Normans could have brought the current Name of **Cow** about 1000 years ago, since in **Deutsche sprache** the **Cow** is:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=de&tl=en&text=karvé%0A&op=translate>
(karvé -> eine kuh).

At this point We should still try to explain, where come from to modern English Language endings of Placenames: **-shire (-shire)**. Very simply Way, **as in Celtic domestic Live** (like Lithuanian now) thousands of Years ago **Cow's** simple way **were fed with green Grass** and with some things nearby:

Aš šeriu, tu šeri, jis ji šeria,

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=aš%20šeriu%2C%20tu%20šeri%2C%20%20jis%2C%20ji%20šeriašop>

1 – Šer~~y~~s, Šer~~u~~lys,

2 – Šeruliuk(as) -> Šer(u)liuk -> Šerliuk -> Šerlok -> **Sherlock** (Holmes), (Name in present **England**),

3 – Šerulinis,

4 – Šerulytis,

5 - Šerulaitis,

...

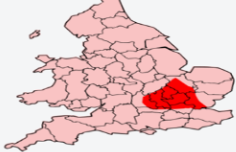
 $\angle$

→

(about 55-54 B.C.)



-----A.D.-----0-----B.C.-----<<<<<<-----<<<<<<-----Time

Catuvellauni	 18 languages
Article Talk	Read Edit View history
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia	
The Catuvellauni (<i>Common Brittonic</i>: *<i>Catu-wellauni</i>, "war-chiefs") were a Celtic tribe or state of southeastern Britain before the Roman conquest, attested by inscriptions into the 4th century. The fortunes of the Catuvellauni and their kings before the conquest can be traced through <i>ancient coins</i> and scattered references in classical histories. They are mentioned by <i>Cassius Dio</i>, who implies that they led the resistance against the conquest in AD 43. They appear as one of the <i>civitates</i> of Roman Britain in <i>Ptolemy's Geography</i> in the 2nd century, occupying the town of <i>Verlamion</i> (modern St Albans) and the surrounding areas of <i>Hertfordshire</i>, <i>Bedfordshire</i> and southern <i>Cambridgeshire</i>. Their territory was bordered to the north by the <i>iceni</i> and <i>Corieltavi</i>, to the east by the <i>Trinovantes</i>, to the west by the <i>Dobunni</i> and <i>Alebrates</i>, and to the south by the <i>Regni</i> and <i>Cantiaci</i>.	Coordinates: 51°7′00″N 0°06′00″E﻿ / ﻿51.11667°N 0.1°E﻿ / 51.11667; 0.1 Catuvellauni  Geography Capital Verulamium (St Albans) Location Modern: Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire
Name [edit] The name "Catuvellaun" (<i>Common Brittonic</i>: *<i>Catu-wellauni</i>/<i>Catu-wellauni</i>, "war-chiefs, chiefs-of-war") stems from the Celtic root <i>catu-</i> ("combat") attached to <i>wellauni</i>/<i>wellauni</i> ("chiefs, commandants").^[1] It is probably related to the name of the "Catalauni", a Belgic tribe dwelling in the modern <i>Champagne</i> region during the <i>Roman period</i>.^{[2][3]}	

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velionys. Since C. Tacitus himself has already mentioned, that the Name of this Tribe or Union of Tribes means **War**, there is only one solution here, how to restore the Name of this Tribe, and it will most likely be a Name, derived from the Word **kautis**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=kautis%2C%20kautuvelionys&op=translate>
(**kautis**, **kautuvelionys** -> **fight**, **fight**).

Since even C. Tacitus has already said his Word on this Matter and even the **Google Translator does never object this**, even after translating such a complex **Word** in a similar Way: **kautis** (verb), **kaunus... Kaunas**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=kautis%2C%20kaunus%2C%20kaunasi%20Kaunas&op=translate>
(**kautis**, **kaunus**, **kaunasi Kaunas** -> **fight**, **Kaunas**, **Kaunas is fighting**).

Using the still partially remaining Celtic Grammar, which is still alive and is used by the People of the Lithuanian Nation, it is possible to create a great Count many adjective Nouns with the Ending - **velionis**. The very Word **velionis** in Lithuanian means **dead or deceased**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=velionis%2C%20velionys&op=translate>

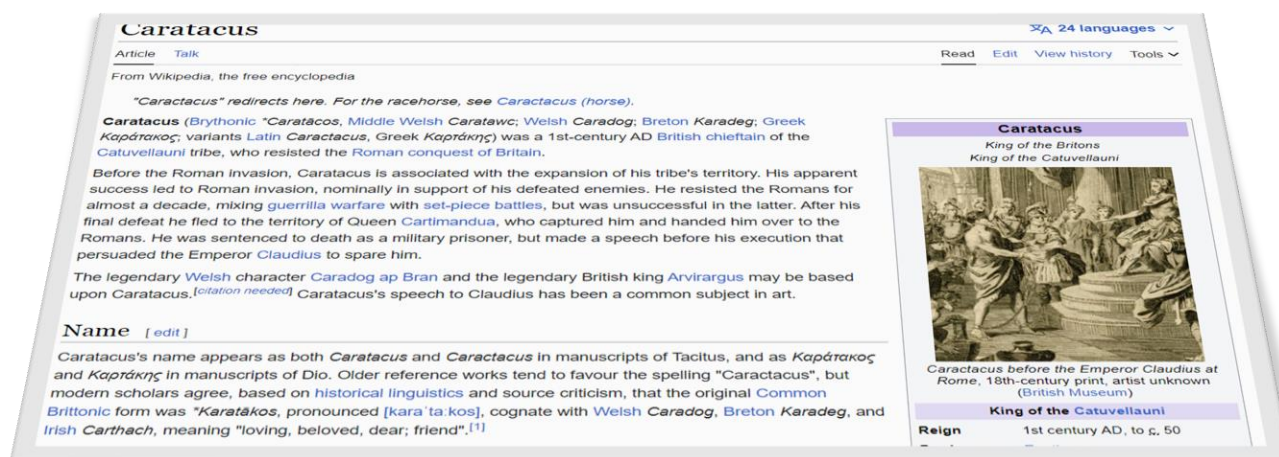
Here, below dear Reader got link to the website of the Lithuanian Language Dictionary, which explains the inflection of the Word **velionis** (**deceased**):

<https://morphologija.lt/tvuzodymas.lt/zodis-formos/velionys>

But not all Words with Endings - **velionys** always had such a tragic Connotation. In this Case, this Name of the Tribe refers to the Tribe **Kautuvelionys** (**Catuvellauni** - romantic romanz way), **that was very warlike and fought to the Death Tribe** and did not fear Death at all. The Ending of this Tribe -**ys** as usual means the Plural People of Tribe **Kautu-velionys** (**Catuvellauni** in the Roman Version).

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=kautis%2C%20kaunus%2C%20kaunasi%20Kaunas&op=translate>

Here it that important Hour that came to the Author to shed a little Light on the Explanation of the Name **Caratacus** by the Leader of this Tribe **Kautuvelionys**. Here is a completely free and unconvincing historically ship Text from a completely self-binding and completely free encyclopedia of <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caratacus>, from which the present Youth are taught their ancient History:



Without delving into the very great Peripetias with Celtic Tribe Wars for Freedom in antic England, that took Place at that Time, let us stop only at the Decoding of the Name of this Celtic Warlord **Caratacus**. Here two main Possibilities are possible, from which one can understand the Name of the military Commander of Tribe **Kautuvelionys -Caratacus (Karo takas)**:

1 - from the compound Word – **Karo takas** (**Trail**, **Path of War**),

2 – from the compound Word – **Kario takas** (**Trail**, **Path of Warrior**).

The first Option might be more important and serious. Because here goes the Talk of the wider Scale of **the struggle War**, because in the next Variant such a Name may have been given only to the Warrior.

Karo takas. Here Author, without the permission of Reader, himself changed the ending -**us**, very often used by the Romans to Endings, belong to Us now: -**as** (-**us** -> -**as**). This is because the Romans, to privatize Names for their own benefit, used the Endings -**us** for their Characters. The Ending of Name of Commander **Caratacus** and can only be rebuilt as -**as**: **Karo takas**. So, let's call our tireless **Google Translator** and give him the Task of Translating what the **karo takas** means in our Speech:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=karo%20takas&op=translate>

(*karo takas* -> war trail).

How does the Reader himself see from this Situation there is only one normal Solution, and what other European Languages can explain and correctly translate many Names and Placenames, if not today's Lithuanian?

Then let's still check out the next specified option *kario takas*:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=kario%20takas&op=translate>
(*kario takas* -> warrior trail).

The Translation in this Case is quite correct too, only perhaps less likely since the Essence of the Name is a little narrower.

As for the very Name of *Karo takas* as **the Commander of War**, it should be said, that the **Celtic Tribes**, going to War in their Deliberations and Assemblies, raised the most experienced and gifted Commanders and gave them the Names created accordingly. Only they do not at all reflect those Real Names of our **Great-Grandparents**, by which they were called every day in their Celtic Household. **This is the same or similar Case as in Boudica's version.** And in this Case too, a special historical Name was given to the woman-Queen, which remained and will remain Forever.

It is quite like conducting Tribal Battles on the other side of the Atlantic, where Native American Tribes dug an axe from War and went to fight Enemies. Even the Names like the Tribes were: *Apačiai* (*Apachi*) ... Maybe it's the *Žemaičiai* (Lowlanders) of our Celtic Civilization on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean? Or would it still be possible to refute the Tribes that were there to name us? And where then disappear: *Viršučiai*?

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=apačiai&op=translate>

Returning from the Explanation of complex Celtic Warlords Names to Our daily Routine, the Interpretation of Name of the *Kautuvelionys* Tribe and Celtic Verb *kautis* (*aš kaunuosi, tu kauniesi, jis ji kaunasi* -> **I fighting, You fighting,**

He She fighting), it should be remembered, that in the **Celtic Runic Alphabet**, which is called **FUDARK**, the **sixth** Rune  in the first Line in a Row has its own Name and is called *kaunus* (**fightfull**):

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=kaunus%2C%20karingas%0A&op=translate>
(*kaunus, karingas* -> **brave, warlike**).

Unfortunately, now this **Celtic Rune**  is not called by any depraved Names, but only like damaged *Kaunaz* and like *Kenaz* (is good – not Ka-maz?):

<https://runesecrets.com/rune-meanings/kenaz>

only for Us, still present descendants of the Celtic Civilization, who still speak the Celtic Language, it acquires its meaning only when its Name is pronounced as **KAUNUS, KAUNI**, from the Verb *kautis*. The meaning of this **Celtic Rune** should **understand directly and visually: it would be an Image of a Warrior with a raised high his Sword**:



And if dear Reader would imagine, that this Celtic *karys* (**warrior**), or Celtic *Rikis* (**Celtic war General**), was still learning, how to defend himself, **waving with his own and personal Sword, it is like this here**:

Warrior:  + Sword:  =  (**kaunus Karys, or fightfull warrior in present English**).

And if We cut another **Runa with our Knife on a Tree Branch** at the bottom of the Rune, showed over, We would get another Image of the **Celtic Rune kaunus**, like:



. This is how **Runa K (present Letter K)** later appeared, and later like Letter **K** loaned by the Romans to the so-called latin language. In this or analogous way, **our Ancestors, the Celts, made up their first Alphabets**, not even expecting Someone to steal them and call them whatever Names, they wanted.

This study of the Name of the *Kautu-velionys* Tribe **in ancient England** will not be completed, if We do not mention a group of **Lithuanian Surnames**, tied to the **Celtic-Lithuanian** action of the Celtic Word *kaunus*: **Kaunas, Kaunickas, Kaunelis, Kaunevičius, Kaunaitis** ... More of them dear Reader will find in the page www.ekalba.lt, by clicking the left Mouse Button on the link, indicated below:

Since We have come to this Celtic Rune **ᚾ**, which means **kaunus (fightfull)**, We need to remind our Reader an important Fact, **that in the center of Lithuania still exists a city, named Kaunas (kaun^{us} Kaunas), where the relatives of Celts in Kaunas live and still speak the Language of our Celtic Ancestors. Here's his Place in this World and under this Sun (krepsinio Pasaulyje ...):**

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kaunas,+Kaunas+City+Municipality>

According to this Map, Kaunas City is located at the Confluence of the Rivers **Neris and Nemunas**. According to the **Celtic-Lithuanian Grammar**, hopefully known to all of Us, **being Kaunas Residents**, We can also call ourselves **the People of the Nemunas Region**, or another Way: **Nemuniečiai**. But somewhere We have already seen a similar Map in the Vastness of Europe with similar Rivers, flowing into **the Marios and Jūros (Lagoons)**. At the bottom is given a Map of old Galia (the Territory of present-day France), only two thousand Years ago:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Nantes,+France>

This Map lists number of **Celtic Tribes**, whose Names We may be returning to Decoding. Here, on the left side of this Map, dear Reader will find Tribes, such as **Pictones** (roman Way), or in right way: **Piktonys**. A little more over, on the specified no name River – **the Celtic Tribe Namnetes** is marked. Name of this Tribe sounds like **Niam-niam-iečiai**, but hopefully not like **Niam-niam-eičiai**? But speaking our **Language**, this Name of the Tribe now sounds for Us like: **Nemuniečiai**, or even nicer --> **Nemunietės!**



Possible Location of the Celtic Tribes on the Territory of old Gallia (Gaul, present day France).

This Map lists number of Celtic Tribes, whose Names We may be returning to Decoding. Here, on the left side of this Map, dear Reader will find Tribes, such as **Pictones** (roman Way), or in right Celtic way: **Piktonys**. A little more over, on the specified no name River – the Celtic Tribe **Namnetes** is marked. Name of this Tribe sounds like **Niam-niam-iečiai**, but hopefully not like **Niam-niam-eičiai**? But speaking our Language, this Name of the Tribe now sounds for Us like: **Nemuniečiai**, or even nicer --> **Nemunietės!** Whether it is just the magic of Words and their Play, or whether it is somehow more deeply Bound in History, only **Mr. Time** will tell Us later. But then the Name of that River in old Times supposed to be **Nemunas** too, **only no longer in Lithuania, but in antic France**. Remembering about the regiment of **the French Air Force "Normandy - Nemunas"**, which fought in the forces of the so-called Allies known to Us, quite interesting historical Connections We get. Looks like from the Name of **Nemuniečiai** in this Place about two thousand Years after remained only new City with Name **Nantes** left. **Whether the Reader himself does not get the Impression, that something is missing in the middle of this City name Nantes?** Possible missing in the middle: **-unie-** (then we get --> **Nan-unie-tes**)? Or even this: **-munie-** (then we get **Namunie-tes**)?

Apparently, Life is extraordinarily complex and sometimes insidious, and not necessarily History develops in the direction of improvement, sometimes it is also tilted by some in the Direction of Degradation. And We all must enjoy exactly the Path, We're on now?

Mostly every other Day in search of Placenames with the Word **kaunus**, today's regular Catch on **Google Maps**, suddenly happened This: **07.06.2023 at 13:15** the following Placename arose before my Eyes, even in **Sweden** itself:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kautisvaara>

Here, no other Language can explain the origin of this Name, than in the old Celtic Language. **kautis-vara:**

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=kautis%20varyti&op=translate>

Over a Translation already done into the current Swedish Language and part of this Sentence sounds bit funny way for Lithuanian speaking Peoples. **Dear Reader will explain to himself, how this Lithuanian sounding Placename and under what circumstances appeared in Sweden? Kautis-*vara*, kautis-*varyti*?**

Here it must explain to Reader, who does not understand and understand anything in this, that in the ancient Celtic Language there was not a single Synonym for **Karas** (War in English now). Similar Synonym for **Karas** was the Word **Vara**. Present Lithuanian Word-Verb **Varyti** in *those days meant to DRIVE Enemies out of Celtic Territories*. And persons, *driving* their Enemies out of their Territories, the **warriors** (**varuliai**, **kariai**, **soldiers**) long Time ago were called: **variai** (now **warriors** in plain English), or **variai**, **varuliai**, **braliukai-varuliukai**, **varuliečiai**, **nusivariaičiai**, **nusivaruliečiai** ... (in plain present Lithuanian):

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=vara%2C%20wara%2C%20variai%2C%20varuliai%2C%20varėjai%2C%20varikai%2C%20varuliukai&op=translate>

Only where did all these and even more **Collections of former Celtic military Words and simple Words** disappear suddenly **in European Time and its Expanses?**

In this Place Author wants to direct His Reader to the Work (book) of Česlovas Gedgaudas: *"Mūsų Praeities beieškant"* (**"In search of Our Past"**). This Book is shown below between The List of Bibliography Books. Unfortunately, this much needed, and important Book is for certain reasons never was translated into English or other European Languages. Possibly because each of Us, *investigating History*, needs as usual something simpler and more understandable. **Only Life is and will not be quite simple and History must be respected as a complex and extraordinary Science, learn from It, and draw Conclusions for the Future. It explains the Meaning of Celtic Vara(s) as a Synonym for the second Celtic Word Karas.**

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=sv&text=varyti%20&op=translate>

This Translation of the Word propulsion into Swedish still indicates, that **Swedish Language** has remaining connections with the **Old Celtic Language** (as in the current **Lithuanian Language**). This Translation accurately refers to and shows the military Words of our Ancestors **Varyti** (**kariauti**) with **karas** (**kōra**). The Word **att** is no longer a remnant of the **Celtic** Language (probably from English - **at**), but here **KÖRA** is remaining and only We understand this Word **like Karas**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=sv&text=karas%2C%20kariauti&op=translate>

as in Spanish:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=es&text=karas%2C%20kariauti&op=translate>

as in Italian:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=it&text=karas%2C%20kariauti&op=translate>

as in the Catalans:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=ca&text=karas%2C%20kariauti&op=translate>

Suddenly straying into the Expanses of Swedish Maps, it must be said, that in the Future We should spend a lot of **Time, comparing the Words of Lithuanian and Swedish Languages and to find a Connection between these two Neighboring Languages**, and thus **to try to understand the complex Twists and Turns of the History** between the two Neighboring Countries. **For The Start and Beginning, the Author will give only few Placenames, that sounds Lithuanian way on present Territory Sweden:**

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/434+95+Varla,+Sweden>

Varlé? (Frog?)

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Backa,+Gothenburg,+Sweden>

Bačka? (Barrel?)

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/444+60+Stora+Höga,+Sweden>

Stora? (Tight?)

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/413+20+Landala,+Sweden>

Landelé? (Landala, a kind and beautiful Word, that means landa as a pleasant Home)

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sala,+Sweden>

Sala? (Island?)

.....

E.T.C.

●●●●●●●●

This Part of the Study about the **Catuvellauni** Tribe in ancient England expanded into ***something as expansive as in other of the Author's Works***. As a Result, the Author himself apologizes for such lyrical Digressions. From the Study of the Name of the tribe **Kautuvellionys**, which done here, it can understand to the Extent, ***that it was a very militant and powerful Tribe, which if began to wage War, it fought War to the End, right up to Death ...***

10 – Corieltauvi

→

Kariautuviai
(warring Tribe).

→

VARIANT 1



Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.

(about 55-54 B.C.)



Restored Celtic Tribe name to Celtic
Language (using present Lithuanian
Alphabet).



Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the Time, here is one of the Version of how the Name of this Tribe was written in Old Celtic Runes.

Time

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corieltauvi>



By Name – this is another Tribe, according to everything, ***having Ties to the War*** and having been militant. Without delving into the long Interpretation of the Name of this Tribe for a long Time, one can only say, ***that its Name should have sounded Celtic something like this: Kariautuviai***. There is no doubt about ending ***-uviai***. Unless dear Reader himself objects to this and suggests a different Path or Way to restore the Name of this Tribe. We have here a very understandable Ending for Us: ***-uviai. Living in our Land in Lithuania***, We all are the Inhabitants of this Country and We are still and at the Moment: ***Lietuviai***. Over, in this clipping, obtained from ***the <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corieltauvi>***, you can read, that the Capital ***of Corieltauvi*** was under the Name: ***Ratae Corieltavorum***. As for the Reconstruction and Translation of the Name of the word ***Ratae*** (the former capital of ***Kariautuviai***), the Reader ***can discover his own Truth here:***

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=ratai%2C%20račiukai%2C%20rataičiai%2C%20rataičiukai%2C%20ratae%20ir%20vra%20tikri%20keltiška%20lietuviški%20RATAI&op=translate>

Šavlia-jie, Šakia-jie ... Rata -e – was and is the Result of the same or similar Scenario in European History. That is what happened, when primitive Creatures seized half of the Celtic World.Šetrye

And do not give **Dievas** (even *Deus* of the Goths) - **there will still be.**

11 – Cornovii

→

Karnoviai

Fiathfull
(fiathfull Tribe).

→

PART 811



Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.

(about 55-54 B.C.)

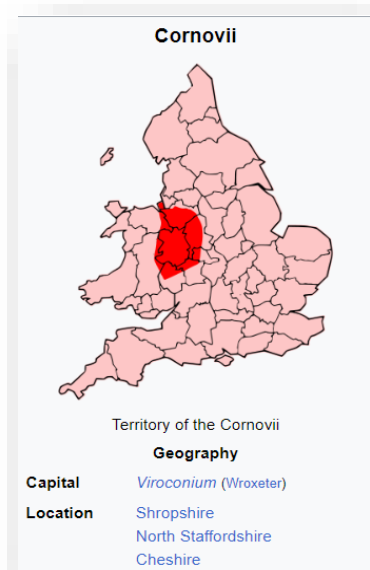


Restored Celtic Tribe name to Celtic
Language (using present Lithuanian
Alphabet).



Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the Time, here is one of the Version of how the Name of this Tribe was written in Old Celtic Runes.

<<<<<-----A.D.----- 0 -----B.C.-----<<<<<<<-----<<<<<<<- Time



The first Root of this Tribe **Cornovii** again was military, since the **Karas is military itself**. Only the ending **-ovii**, that awfully Romans spoiled, to Us now means Nothing. The Limb might sound like: **-uviai**. **Kariau-nuviai**, **Kariaun-aičiai**, **Kariaun-iečiai**, **Kariauniet-aičiai**? These are the Endings, used in everyday Speech, that We understand very much, but not for Peoples, speaking current new modern **European Languages**.

12 – Deceangli

✓

Dega angliai

(carbon burning Tribe).

→

DEMA



Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.

(about 55-54 B.C.)



Restored Celtic Tribe name to Celtic
Language (using present Lithuanian
Alphabet).



Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the Time, here is one of the Version of how the Name of this Tribe was writtten in Old Celtic Runes.

Time

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deceangli>

(about 55-54 B.C.)

Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the Time, here is one of the Version of how the Name of this Tribe was writtten in Old Celtic Runes.

42

Adjective with the ending **-tieji** are widely used in the Lithuanian Language now: **démét-*ieji***, **raupsuot-*ieji***, **spoguo-*tieji***. That the Author doesn't lie, dear Reader should visit one of the pages of Lithuanian Linguistics:

<https://www.smetona.lt/tdv-daryba/>

Only here You will have to translate into your Language ways, showed before so many Times.



People with leprosy on the Body are called **raupsuotieji**.

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=raupsuotieji&op=translate>

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=spuogas%2C%20spoguotas%2C%20spoguotieji&op=translate>

Here and in this Case, the Author is not responsible for such an interesting Decision of the **Google Translator** and the Translation made. It can only be explained by the proverb: **How will you cry, so will it respond?**

And now let us try to be Romans and, speaking their Celtic slang (which was and still latin language is now) **to feel those deep Problems, they experienced in inventing and compiling long for them Lists of Celtic Tribes in the Territory of ancient Anglia**. And they made even promises to themselves and **others to conquer the whole World**, and **even showed each other certain signs, how far and how quickly they would go**.

We do not know exactly, what Runes were used by our common Ancestors on the Territory of ancient Anglia at that Time and exactly in this Place, so for Start We will try to take advantage of the current latin Alphabet, which in any case is created by our Ancestors and is a clear connection between the **Celtic Runes** and the Letters of this newly improved Alphabet. **Déméti**. As for the first Rune **D** in this Name, in the **ancient Celtic Language** and in first so-called **Celtic Alphabet FUDARK** Rune **D** presents and looked like this: . She gave the beginning to the letter D and sound as in the latin alphabet, as in the Greek alphabet. The next Rune and the sound **É**, who presence in the **FUDARK** was 100 – percent, only what that Rune looked like - is now hard to say.

It could have been a Rune similar to , with a protrusion at the top: . Not having such a letter in their latin Alphabet, the primitive Roman conquerors simply changed that sound (and Rune), to the only latin Letter they knew - E. We do not know, how Celtic people wrote and cut with knives on tree branches next Rune "M" and we can only guess that was:

. The fourth Rune in that Tribal Name is again  and was changed back to the letter "E" of their latin Alphabet by the Romans Occupiers. The appearance of the Rune , **as one of the main Celtic Rune**, has not changed for many thousands of years and has come down to us as the **letter T** and has a clearly Celtic-Lithuanian name, **TÉVAS** (Father in present English):

<https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=tévas%2C%20dievas&op=translate>

You can have lot of Fun with what's going on right now **with the Rune TÉVAS** (one of the main Celtic Runes) on the following web pages: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiwaz_rune

Tiwaz – Rune Meaning



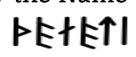
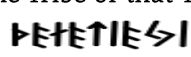
The Idea of a **tyras Tiwaz (pure Father)** was also apparently remarkably interesting in those Days. **And whether the pure Parents existed in ancient Time, they appeared only on the current web Pages - this would be main Direction of Our following historical Research.**

<https://runesecret.com/rune-meanings/tiwaz>

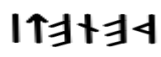
He was and is Our **TÉVAS (FATHER)**, who dwells and defends Us from His Heights. This is the **Father** of this World and at the same time **God**, between these two Words in the Celtic Language, as You can see, there is almost no significant difference in Sound: **TEVAS --- DIEVAS**. The **Tévas** was still **God** in those Days. **And We live under the Roof of the Father-God from Birth to Death**. Because, as We argued to dear Reader many Times above, **the Romans only spoke Celtic slang and only had a part of the Celtic Sounds and only part of Celtic Rune-Letter Alphabet**, they funnily and brilliantly turned the Celtic diphthongs **ai, au, ei, ie, ui, uo** into monosyllabic **a, u, i, e** (similarly, as it was once done by the Inhabitants who, lived in the Territory of India about 2,500 Years ago, at that Time already not understanding the Celtic Language and its Complexities). And yes, the **"ie"** in this Word was simply changed to a muted **"a"**. The remaining Ending in that Word kept the Romans awake for many

Months and they only thought that this Word should end with a double sounded Letter **"æ"** (something between **a** and **e**, or there was more complicated Story?). And so, by the magical Bridge of one of the Wands of the Roman Legions, this complicated Name of one of the Celtic Tribes, the **DÉMÉTIEJI** became: **Demetae**, or even: **Demetæ**. Another very simple Question arises here, and was it necessary for the Romans to drive their Legions through old Galia, to move them through dangerously dangerous Straits, to fight centuries-old Wars with Celts of old Anglia, and then to compile Lists of these terrible Tribes in such a long and complicated Way at Days and Nights and to go through so much Trouble, breaking Heads and damaged the Lungs of the military **aulus plautius**? Here, in this Time, as if **Trouble and Misfortune happened with our Celtic Runes**, the wrong Rune or the wrong Letter Z attached to its Limbs. And they sound very unsound to Us: **Téwaz Algiz Kaunaz, Elhaz Raidaz Eihwaz ...**

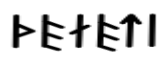
sounds like: Gori-laZ -> ...Runaz ... It is quite possible, that the Names of all the **Celtic Runes** were **masculine** , as this shown by the Endings of their Names remaining as **-AZ** (on Internet of course), which normally should sound like: **-AS (Celtic and present Lithuanian Way)**.

Here in only very roughly the Name of only one Tribe of that Time **Déméti (Demetae)** with the sacred Celtic Runes was written in ancient England:  , 

Since the Celtic Tribe **Démétieji** (or briefly Celtic: **Déméti**) sounds simple enough, let's try here and now to carve this Tribe on the Branches of a Tree, as our Ancestors the Celts did. All that is clear, that our Ancestors normally did the Recordings from Right to Left, and only later from Left to Right sometimes. Here's what (or something like that) an Inscription carved with the Name of this Tribe **Déméti (or in full: Démétieji)** normally would look like in **Celtic Runes**:

Déméti:  **or Démétieji:** 
 <- ----- <- ----- normal reading Direction

Or another Way:

 
 -----> -----> another reading Direction.

On these Pages only one Option given out of ones, **as the romantic Romanz conquered Europe**. It is clear, that this happened in one single way, and we can only guess how it happened and We will find out Someday, how exactly it happened. **And it not really happened Way, as it now described, thanks to Roman old and new Propaganda ...**



Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.

(about 55-54 B.C.)



Restored Celtic Tribe name to Celtic
Language (using present Lithuanian
Alphabet).



Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the
Time, here is one of the Version of how the
Name of this Tribe was written in Old
Celtic Runes.

<<<<<-----A.D.-----0-----B.C.-----<<<<<<-----<<<<<< Time

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dobunni>

Having already decoded hundreds of Celtic Words and Placenames, living between His created own Models, Author has compiled and every Day looking for answers to important Questions, the first Idea, as soon as You hear this Name **Dobunni**, comes to Associations with the Lithuanian Name: **Duobuniai**. That would be Name from Celtic Word **Duobé, Dauba** (The **Hole, Pit**):

The **Dobunni** were one of the Iron Age tribes living in the **British Isles** prior to the **Roman conquest of Britain**. There are seven known references to the tribe in Roman histories and inscriptions.^{[1][2]}

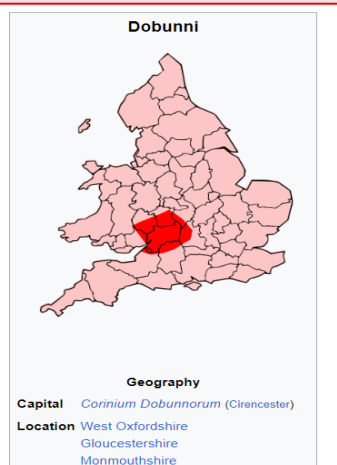
Various historians and archaeologists have examined the Dobunni, including Stephen J. Yeates in his book *The Tribe of Witches* (2008), where he suggests that the latter part of the name possibly derives from **bune*, a cup or vessel, with a similar meaning to the later tribal name *Hwicce*; both being related to the recognisable cult of a Romano-British goddess.^[3] This view has been sharply criticised by several archaeologists.^{[4][5][6]} Archaeologist *Miles Russell* suggests that their original name may have been "Bodunni", connecting this with the Celtic word **bouda* meaning "Victorious", in the sense of "The Victorious Ones".^[7]

Territory [edit]

The tribe lived in central Britain in an area that today broadly coincides with the English counties of **Bristol**, Gloucestershire and the north of Somerset, although at times their territory may have extended into parts of what are now **Herefordshire**, **Oxfordshire**, **Wiltshire**, **Worcestershire**, and **Warwickshire**.^{[8][9]} Their capital acquired the Roman name of *Corinium Dobunnorum*, which is today known as **Cirencester**.

Their territory was bordered by the **Cornovii** and **Corieltauvi** to the North; the **Catuvellauni** to the East; the **Atrebates** and **Belgae** to the South; and the **Silures** and **Ordovices** to the West. Some of these suggestions are, however, speculative.

There is evidence for a cult associated with the tribe in the Romano-British period; the evidence being coterminous with the tribe's territory. Sculpture has been found at Gloucester, Cirencester, Nettleton, Bath, Wellow, and Aldsworth.^[10]



<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=duobé%3B%20dauba&op=translate>
(duobé; dauba -> a pit; ravine).



↑ The current residential Area of Dobunni (Duobuniai) - there are Lowlands and Ravines. ↑

When restoring this Name, the first Thing to do is to restore the Ending of this Word to --> **-iai (-i -> -iai)**, then We will get: **Dobuniai**. Next, We should change the single Vowel **-o-** to a double Vowel: **-uo- (o -> uo)**. Then We got: **Duobiniai**. Now We no longer have any Complaints about this Celtic Word - Name **Duobuniai**. This would mean the Name of a Tribe, lived in Lowlands/Ravines. And indeed, when You look at the Terrain of the Area, where this Tribe lived about two thousand Years ago back, because it's that these are **Lowlands and River Valleys** (now it's the English Territory between the current City of Bath and Bourton-on-the-Water). At the Top of this Text framed Google Map clipping is given, which clearly shows this.

On some of the old Maps, indicated by **Dobunni** Genus, its Place of residence is divided into two Parts: most of the Residence is indicated on the right Side (**above the current Bath - to Moreton-in Marsh**), and the other, smaller Part indicated on the left Side (**the current Wye Valley Area, from Chepstow to Ross-on-Wye**), where also **Lowland** is, **only slightly lesser**. For this Tribe, another Name would be better suited: **Daubinai**, from the word: **Dauba (Valley)**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=en&tl=lt&text=valley&op=translate>

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=dauba&op=translate>

Then the Name of this Tribe should be: **Daubinai**, which would fully correspond to the Meaning of the Tribe, that lived **in the Valley**. It is only possible, that during those thousands of Years life of the Celtic Tribes in Europe, such Tribe with such Name already existed, and no one had the Rights to call all Tribes by the same Names, since each of them had its own Place of Residence, its own Name, and its own Purpose. **Having such a Powerful and developed Language, restores, and developed itself**, does not make it difficult to find and apply different Names to hundreds and thousands of Tribes and States. On this Occasion, dear Reader may will allow to indicate Him more than one Placeholder, which is in Lithuania with such similar Root > **duob** < of the Word **Duobinai**:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Duobiniai,+33314+Molėtai+District+Municipality>

Duobužiai:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Duobužiai,+33294+Molėtai+District+Municipality>

And lake, whose Name is Duobys:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Duobys>

Dear Reader does not forget that there are still other European Countries, where there are Placenames with already distorted Roots of Celtic Words, here at the Bottom is the Placename **Doubs** in France, which sounds like **Duobés or Daubos**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=duobės%2C%20daubos&op=translate>

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/25300+Doubs,+France>

Daubos -> Daubs -> Doubs. Here the Reader sees that the Celtic Plural Ending **-s** still left on the End. **On this Google Map it is clearly visible, that the department Doubs, located on present French Territory, is in Ravines or Lowlands, in the Valley of River Doubs**. Just like old English Tribe **Dobinni (Duobinai)** lived for thousands of Years **in their Lowe-Lands and their Homeland**.

And in Lithuania now there are still quite popular Lithuanian Surnames Duobinis and Daubinis:

<https://ekalba.lt/pavardziu-duomenu-baze/DAUBINIS?paieska=daubinis&i=5b3bd1db-4ed5-4d36-9cfd-2262a9be020b>

<https://ekalba.lt/pavardziu-duomenu-baze/DAUBINIS?paieska=daubinis&i=5b3bd1db-4ed5-4d36-9cfd-2262a9be020b>



**Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.**

(about 55-54 B.C.)



Restored Celtic Tribe name to Celtic
Language (using present Lithuanian
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Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the Time, here is one of the Version of how the Name of this Tribe was written In Old Celtic Runes.

<<<<------A.D.----- 0 -----B.C.-----<<<<<<------<<<<<- Time

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dumnonii>

The Name of this Genus could be brought from two nearly similar sounding Word-Sources with different Meanings, but with a similar Sound -> ***dūm**ai* (smoke)**:

The **Dumnonii** or **Dumnoni** were a **British** tribe who inhabited **Dumnonia**, the area now known as **Devon** and **Cornwall** (and some areas of present-day **Dorset** and **Somerset**) in the further parts of the **South West** peninsula of Britain, from at least the **Iron Age** up to the early **Saxon** period. They were bordered to the east by the **Durotriges** tribe.

Etymology [edit]

William Camden, in his 1607 edition of *Britannia*, describes **Cornwall** and **Devon** as being two parts of the same 'country' which:

was in ancient time inhabited by those Britains whom **Solinus** called Dunmonii, **Ptolomee** Damnonii, or (as we find in some other copies) more truly Danmonii. But... the Country of this nation is at this day divided into two parts, known by later names of Cornwall and Denshire [Devonshire] ... The near or hithermore region of the Danmonians that I spake of is now commonly called Denshire, [or] by the Cornish-Britains 'Dewnan', and by the Welsh Britains 'Duffneint' [sic], that is, 'low valleys', for that the people dwell for the most part beneath in Vales; by the English Saxons [it is known as] 'Deven-schire', whereof grew the Latin name 'Devonia', and by that contraction which the vulgar people useth, 'Denshire'.^[*citation needed*]

Dumnonii

Geography

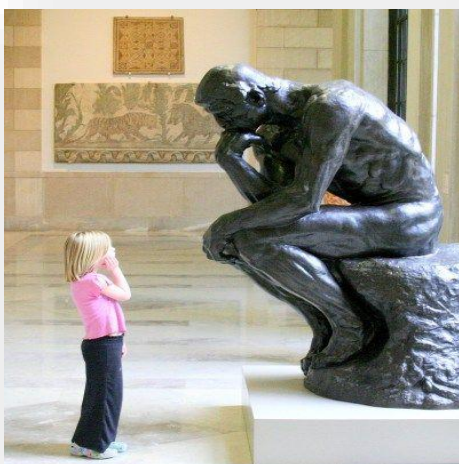
Capital	<i>Isca Dumnoniorum</i> (Exeter)
Location	Cornwall Devon West Somerset
Rulers	Kings of Dumnonia

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=dūmai%0A&op=translate>
(dūmai -> smoke).

and the old Celtic Verb -> dūmoti:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=lietuviai%20barzdočiai%20dūmoja%0A&op=translate>

A small Inaccuracy has crept in here, because **Google Translator is still untrained to pronounce ancient Celtic Words and Sentences**, and for the sake of this He needs to be forgiven for this and explain, that **dūmoti** in the ancient Celtic Language and in the present Lithuanian Language still means something like **thinking, to think (is anciently clear, having put his heavy Head on his Hand)**.



Too long-thinking Man become a Statue...

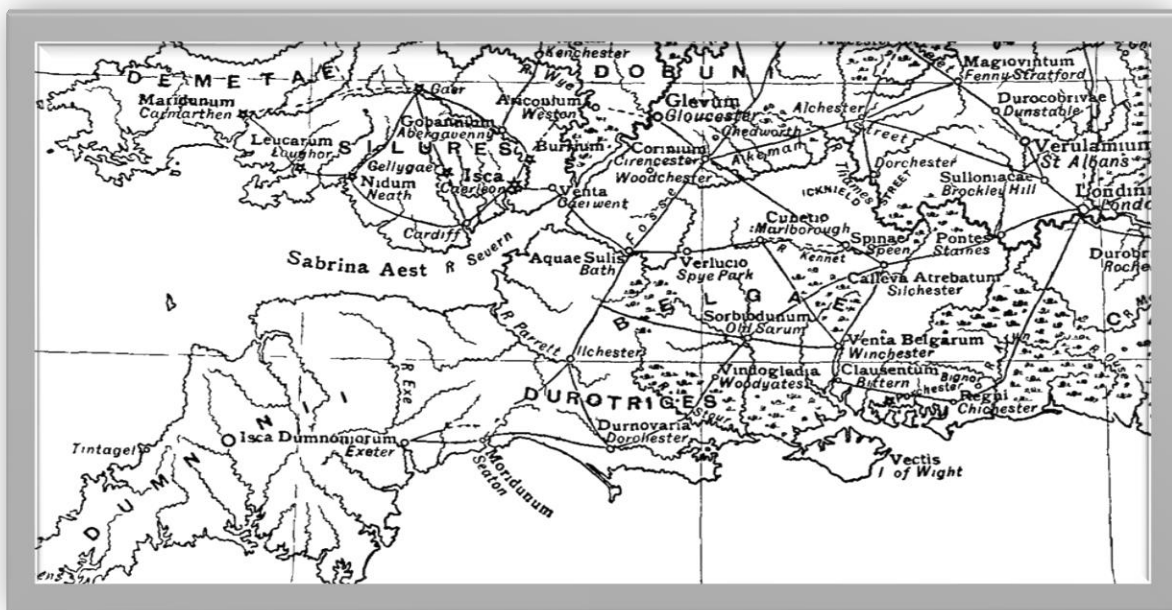
This Girl recognized her Celtic Ancestor, who did not make important Decisions in Time and turned into a Statue (still thinks to this Day).

Here, in this only first Article to the Peoples, who speaking now present (modern European) Languages is difficult to explain Nuances, Richness of Synonyms of Celtic Words (similar in present Lithuanian Language too). Loots of these Words lost in Time, others - very irreparably damaged by hard Battles between Tribes in Europe. The whole Scale of such Words and their Meanings can only be understood by People, born in that Country, which still speaking Celtic Language. ***That wide Range and the huge Choice of Words, that We Lithuanians still have shown extremely elevated Level of Education and Knowledge's by the Peoples of Celtic Civilization, which have at that Time. The Author hopes,*** that after of some of his Articles, He will try to clarify ***at least Similarities and Differences*** between some of the ***current Nations,*** are still Celtic ***in Europe.***

DNR PARIAI

Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the Time, here is one of the Version of how the Name of this Tribe was written in Old Celtic Runes.

In present English Language, Celtic Word **durys** is remaining and perfectly recognizable as **doors**. Even the Plural left over, as there is still the remaining Limb: **-s**. The current Name of this Area tied to the Door: **county Dorset**. **Dorset**. So, the Verb **set** could be the Answer to decode second part of this Word: **-triges**. It is clear, that as in all other Tribal Names, there should be a Celtic Plural of the Word here too, and the Word should be buggy with the Ending: **-iai**. Then We already have: **Duro-trigiai**. Only here is one small Misfortune, **-trigiai** neither in **Lithuanian** nor probably in the Celtic Language did not mean anything. Here, at the Bottom is given an old Black-and-White Map (from old Books), which We should look at to find out, what was the Task and Place of this Tribe **in ancient England Life**:



48

And now on that Black-and-White Map above, the city **Durnovaria** (now **Dorchester**) is indicated. It sounds like **Durȳ-verija** (**Durȳ atverija?**):

The Author only asks the Rader's only not to mix this old Celtic city of **Durnovaria (Durnovarija)** with another very well-known and understandable to us like: **Durniḡ-nuvariġa** or another Way: **Durniḡ-varikġja**. Such Allies in the majority arise only as we delve deep into the ancient History of Europe for thousands of Years.

Such Grammatical Subtleties are unlikely to be possessed by any other Language in the Europe and will not have it for a long Time to come, hopefully. If You look around the surroundings of **Doorset** and **Dorchester**, you can find the place name: **Duntish**. It sounds like **dantys**:

And the **Dantys** (original **Celtic Teeth**) were not there in modern England after all, there was something like their sound on ending left only **-tys** (**teeth**):

Sounds like Lithuanian ending of **Dantys** (-**tys**) but written now as: - **teeth**. **And find the deep Truth now in this unjust World**. Isn't it better to subject surrounding World only to Yourself and then wait for the Consequences for Yourself, as the romantic Romans did? **More Truth remains in the Past** and We all travelling together to the Land of **non-Truth now? And when will the Country of non-Truth turn into a righteousness again?**

17 – Epidii

Eitedai
(walking Tribe).

EIT EDAI

Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.

(about 55-54 B.C.)

Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the Time, here is one of the Version of how the Name of this Tribe was written in Old Celtic Runes.

←←←←-----A.D.-----0-----B.C.-----←←←←←-----←←←←←- Time

This is the Name of the Celtic Tribe in old Anglia, which frighteningly and unrecognizably minted by the Romans. Decoding its Meaning will be exceedingly difficult, We can only guess about it. It is possible at all to guess this funny Name of this Tribe? But that should be something quite simple Word. The Plural, as in other Celtic Tribe Names, is simple and clear: **-ai**. All together: **Epidai**. It could be: **Eipédai**, **Eitédai**, **Eitidai**... Because the first letter of this Name is **E** and do it do not sound in that Word nothing and do not mean anything concrete and not recognized from the set of Celtic Words, We use now. There supposed to be double Vowel in first place **Ei-**, or maybe **-Ie**? Then it could be: **Eitidai** (something like **Iceni** Variant),

Etymology [[edit](#)]

The Dagda, a Gaelic god, is often referred to as Eochaid Ollathair.^[6]

*In bringing back the Name of this Celtic Tribe in ancient England, We can begin from the **Ending -vices**. The Romans, printing Celtic names in latin, apparently and sometimes added the Endings **-s**, according to old acquaintances to something, that means to them the Plural of the Noun too. Ending of this Name of Tribe sounded like: **-iečiai**. No choice has now left to Us by Romans, with their hard Heads, by beating to the southern borders of the Celtic States, which are in the North for the Romans. Quiet and so on, as the lucky Jackal had predicted in that multiplicative film by Motives of R. Kipling: "**And we're going to the North now, and we're going to the North now ...**" In these Characters, described by R. Kipling, one can fully recognize some ancient Countries, Tribes, and their Interrelationships. **And the Goals justify all the Means. And everyone is only for Himself. But let Us leave it to the Discretion and Conclusions of Readers, they are always cleverer.***

What Language was spoken by Ancestors of my English Readers in England a few thousand Years ago, they can listen and watch in this old R. Kipling multiplicative film about Europe Jungle two thousand Years ago. The Difference can only be in the Set of Words-Synonyms, their Pronunciation, and the difference in Dialects.

According to everything, the Name of this Tribe should sound like: **Ardoviečiai**, apparently from the Verb **ardyti**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=ardyti%2C%20ardo-viečiai&op=translate>

Where did such a Name for this Tribe come from, now know only the Tribesmen of this Tribe, as well as the Tribesmen of Neighboring Tribes, who called them by this Name. Probably from the constant Desire to Disintegrate **or Dismantle** Things, placed out of Place:

<https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=išardvyti%2C%20nuardvyti&op=translate>

God tells Me for such Words and frivolity, to speak with such Sarcasm about the life of the Tribes of our Ancestors. There was, of course, lot of Everything in the Past, and Hatred, and Love and Blood, and Humor, and Laughter in those Days.

21 – Parisi

→

Pariešiai

(Tribe living near River Wrists).

→

PARIENTAL

Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.

(about 55-54 B.C.)



Restored Celtic Tribe name to Celtic
Language (using present Lithuanian
Alphabet).



Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the Time, here is one of the Version of how the Name of this Tribe was written in Old Celtic Runes.

<<<<<-----A.D.----- 0 -----B.C.-----<<<<<<-----<<<<<<-----Time

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parisi_\(tribe\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parisi_(tribe))

This is a remarkably interesting, extremely specific, and important Name of the Tribe in Europe again, which no other Language, than Lithuanian-speaking People now can guess or understand it. Only after Years of Research the Antic History and Modelling, once can access the Version of the Explanation of the Name this Tribe. ***Is it accurate and only Time will answer this Question to the End.*** The People of this Tribe also rose to the last and desperate Struggle against the Roman murderers and the occupiers of antic Anglia. The Place of Residence of this Tribe on the Territory of old Anglia was located at the Approaches to the port - City of present-day Hull, on the North Bank of the River Humber. Their Neighbors from the South were the ***Tribe of Coritani (Kariautony's)***. With the same Name ***of Parisi*** was a Tribe and in the Territory of old Galia, on the ***River Seine. The River Seine (Sené - Celtic way)***, flowing westwards, makes ***the first Bend to the left at Paris, then to the right, and even further to the left ... e.tc.*** In this Place probably the Highlands of ***Gallia*** Ends and the River ***Seine***, which flows from the ***Alpine Mountains***, begins to make Bends and flow more slowly. Giving all the respect to the creators of ***Google Translator***, it does not and cannot introduced so many and of old Lithuanian (as well as Celtic) Words, because such equivalents of Words, Nuances, different and deep Equivalents of the description of the Events in the new Languages of Europa have long left without. Therefore, it is only in most Lithuanian Speakers that it becomes clear from the very Beginning, what they are talking about, and gentiles need to shed lot of sweat to explain this Term and politely ask at the End: ***have you already understood?*** Here goes the Talk about ***the Wrists of the River*** or ***Turns*** and comparing them with the example of a ***bent hand through the Wrist***. Since ***Upé (River) in the old Celtic Language (as in the current Lithuanian Language)*** there are female relatives, it is the ***Wrist*** itself:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=riešas&op=translate>

(riešas -> wrist).

are masculine. Therefore, the Wrists of the River were called **riešės** (Plural of **riešė**). The Area about the **Wrists of** this Rivers by the old Celtic Peoples (as present Lithuanians too) called **Pa-riešės**, and the Tribe Peoples, living in that Area of Wrists was and now called **Pariešiai**. In this Case, one can recall as an Example the Explanation of the Origin of the widely known surname **Faberge**. The Origin of this Surname is, like that of Surnames on European Territory, **Celtic**. From the Word **Paberžė**. **Beržas** means **Birch** in present English Language not changed much His Shape? And We can here write quite simple and understandable Scenario for this Transformation, **which took Place in European Time: berž(as)-> berž -> berč -> birch:**

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=beržas&op=translate>
(beržas -> birch).

As has already been tried to be said many

Times above, the Endings: **-as, -is**, (for masculine Nouns), so too did the fall of the Endings: **-a, -i, -u, -u, -ė** (for females), **occurred apparently during that terrible Period of the occupation of old Anglia by the Romans (about 42 - 410 AD)**, when **most likely the Celtic Language was banned and brutally persecuted. Per those ~ 400 Years old Celtic Tribesmen forgot their Language, Faith and began to speak mixed Language.** Returning to **the Surname of Faberge**, it must say, that it originated in the **Pa-beržė**, which means **under the Birch** (but not **unter** den Linden):

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=po%20beržu&op=translate>
(po beržu -> under the birch tree).

Mushrooms grow under Birch, in the under-growth. The Transformation of the Sound and the letter **P** into **F** (**p -> f**) is quite understandable and it may be the Influence of **the Deutch** language. Here is a rough Scenario for this Transformation: **Beržas -> Pa-beržė -> (F)a-beržė -> Faberge**. Here the Celtic only Sound **ž** became written as **g**. There probably of such Changes in Europe. In this Case, another Tribe of Celts, still uninvested and not described by the Romans, could have been more successful, which could live **under the Birches**, and it could be called as **Paberžiai** (like the very known now **Pariešiai**) by the People of the neighboring Tribes. Happily, and for a long-time growing Mushroom for themselves until a certain fateful Moment. And **the Celtic People**, whose Tribe was the **Paberžiai**, and now apparently wears their Surnames **Paberžiai**, which, for reasons We know all the more-unknown Reasons, have turned into **Faberge**. And not necessarily the Descendants **of Paberžiai** Tribe Members of the Celts produced expensive and luxurious Eggs, and there were apparently Tribesmen, who lived in other proper Ways.

Here at the Bottom, there is a Link, which if you use and enter the Lithuanian Surname **Paberžis** on the Lithuanian Website, you will only prove to yourself that People with such Surnames are still alive and happily still live in the Territory of the Republic Lithuania:

<https://ekalba.lt/pavardziu-duomenu-baze/PABERŽIS?paieska=paberzis&lc-eca756d5-d8d3-4756-81a3-184b63032531>

PABERŽIS

PABERŽIS Ds, Kp, Rk 10, Trsk; PABERŽIS Kn 2, Sl. 8 (23). The nickname pvd., which most likely describes the place of residence, cf. lit. *pabéržė*, the "place under the birch" (LKŽ IX 14), *the pabéržis* "boletus lepše (Boletus scaber), etc." (ibid).

BREAKTHROUGH PABERŽIS Ds, Kp, Rk 10, Trsk; PABERŽIS Kn 2, Sl. 8 (23). Nickname pvd., which describes the place of residence, cf. lit. *pabéržė*, scorned "a place under a birch" (LKŽ IX 14), shrieked "boletus scaber (Boletus scaber) etc." (ibid.).

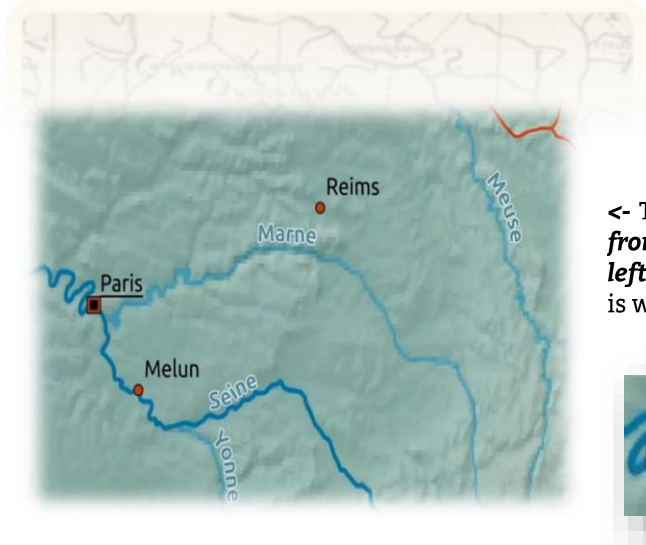
Unfortunately, We are not so widely known and familiar to Lithuanians at the Moment the word **Breakthrough**, into which our Celtic Word turns into it: **Paberžis**. And shah, another and even more interesting Twist:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=paberžis&op=translate>

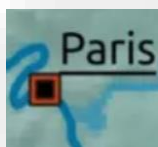
Only after all, **pa-** should not be translated as: **over?**



<- In the clipping of this Map from Internet, in the upper right Corner you can see the Residence of **the Parisi** Tribe in the Territory of ancient England. Around the Bay you can see many Rivers, the Bends of which also forming **Riešai (Wrists)**. It is possible, that People who speak the same Celtic Language have lived here since time immemorial and were commonly called **Pariešiai** only because of the Bends of the River. And not necessarily they had some kind of Kinship with their Celtic Tribesmen, who lived in **old Galia** (by the **River Seine** (*upé Sené* -> **Old River**)).

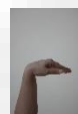


<- The River **Seine** (*Sené*, in present day French Territory), **flowing from the South, rotates to the left and then to the right, then to the left ...** And all its flow all the Way to the Confluence with the Ocean is winding – **only Wrists ...**



The wrist (**riešé** - in Celtic) of the **Seine** turns left immediately outside the city of Paris.

<- (The Fingers of **the Hand bent over the Wrist(riešé)** pointing to the Left).



The wrist (**riešé** - in Celtic) of the **Seine** turns to the Right (the next wrist of the River **Seine**).

<- (The Fingers of **the Hand bent over the Wrist (riešé)** pointing to the Right).



<- The **Riešas** of river **Seine** turns again to the Left ... and so -> to **the Ocean, to the Jūra, to English Ocean (Oušššššen ...)**, to the Celtic -> **Mare ... and again.**

Therefore, We will once again repeat the old Truths as the European World: the lineage of the Word **Upé** (River) is **feminine**, and the **Riešas** (Wrist) is **masculine**, so the **Wrist of the River** was called and is still in the Territory of one Nation's Europe is called **Riešé**. And the Celtic People, who **live near by the River's Wrists – turns (riešés)** -> are called **Pa-riešiai**. Other possible Names of the Tribes, which lived near such River wrists, by Celtic Grammar could be: **Pariešiniai, Užriešiniai, Prieriešiniai ...** Similarly, as in: **Pariešiniai, Užriešiniai, Upiniai, Uponiai, Upiečiai, Upiniečiai, Paupiečiai, Upokšniečiai, Upokšniniai, Upokšnoniai, Paupiniai, Užupiniai, Užupiečiai, Užuponiai** and so forth. And such Names of the Celtic Tribes were **on the Territory of old Galia (Gaul)** thousands of Years back, which We will consider, **later studying the Origin of the Names of the Tribes in old Gallia.**

The same Placename is still present in Lithuania, it is **Riesė** near Vilnius (Capital of Lithuania):

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Riešė,+Vilnius+District+Municipality>

With great respect for his Reader for his wonderful patience, the Author will give another **Link on Google Maps**, where He will find a Placeholder like his where he thinks? – oh, **in Italy**. Here's a Link to find this Place:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/31039+Riese+Pio+X.+Province+of+Trevise.+Italy>

And here it is not at all surprising, that this small Town **Riese** in North Italy, nearby Venice has lost the Letter in the middle of Place Name **Š** for thousands of Years' Time, which was changed into **S**. This is because romantic Romans have hardly worked in Italy a long Time and they had neither the Sound nor the letter **Š, Ć, Š** in their hastily composed latin language. This sound **Š** clearly widely used in Rasenna's (widely known as Etruscans) Speech by the State, which existed in Northern Italy for thousands of Years back (see the work of this Author's Name on the decoding of Rasenna Tombstone Inscriptions in the Internet Archive). It's only in the current Italian Language no sound **Š** left anymore.

On this occasion, since we have come to the Exploration of the map of **sena Gallia**, Author wants to try to convey Information and, what is the Point of his Point of view regarding the clarification of the meaning of the Names of many European Placenames and **Hydronyms (Lakes, Rivers)**. It's probably no Secret to the Reader, that everything in this world is changing quite quickly **in Time**, so in those thousands of Years, which have passed since the establishment of the Celtic Civilization in Europe, a lot of pure has flown through its Rivers, and because of the Battles and Fighting also mixed with blood water.

<- On the small Map, presented at the left Side of this Text is a Placename (now a City) with the Name **Melun**:



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/77000+Melun+France>

There is no Way to go wrong here in restoring this Placename as derived from a Celtic noun **Malūnas**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=malūnas->the+mill&sl=lt&tl=en&text=malūnas&op=translate>
(**malūnas** -> the mill).

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=fr&text=malūnas&op=translate>
(**malūnas** -> le moulin).

Trough the Long Time passing the Ending **-as** fell off (as in many Celtic Place names, Words and Hydronyms, that existed in Europe). A short History of Genesis can be written for this Placename: **malūn(as)** -> **m(a)lun** -> **M(e)lun**. Once more, on this screenshot of small Map, next to Melun exist the current French City **of Reims (Ramus? -> Quite?)** and River with the Name **Meuse** is marked on the rightside **Meuse**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=musé&op=translate>
(**musé** -> a fly).

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=fr&text=musé&op=translate>
(**musé** -> une mouche).

In the present north-east of France under this name **Meuse** We have a whole department, through which the marked River **Meuse** flows:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Meuse+France>



We will not make any Mistake here, when We indicate that the Name of this River is derived from the Celtic Language: **Musé**. **Musé** -> **muse** -> **M(eu)se**. The Celtic **long** Sound **é** in the Territory of **old Galia** was forgotten and, as apparently the Runa, that wrote it down then became unusable. The Vowel **u** was in Time for all probably extended to double Vowel and became: **-eu**. What's even more interesting it's that a little (~120 km.) to the East of the Source of the River **Meuse** begins another great River, the Name of which also comes from the Word **Musé**, it's a tributary of the **Rhine River in Moselle**. Here there can be no error with the Interpretation of the Origin of the Name of this River. The Name **Mossele** of this River comes from the kindly beautiful **Celtic Word Muselé**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=muselé&op=translate>
(**muselé** -> a fly).

In this Case dear Reader must be told, that from the Celtic Word **Musé**, according to even the current Grammar of the Lithuanian Language, a very large Number of beautiful and benign Words can be derived, but how many of them could then be created in a patted Grammar full of Celts, and in what Language now still has such possibilities?

Mus é ----> **muselé** (*River Mossele in Alps*),

Mus **iké**,
Mus **yté**,
Mus **elyté**
Mus **elaité**
Mus **elaičiuké**

.....
E.t.c.
.....

And where in Europe can we find the Celtic Place Names with Names right now: musiké, musyté, muselyté, muselaité, muselaičiuké, muselaitélé ...?

Only, as dear Reader got to be convinced, these Celtic beauties and gracious Nouns have no Equivalents in either present-day English, French, Spanish, Italian or other current European Languages, apart from some Variants in Slavic Languages.



<- This is how *her Majesty Musé* in the Vastness of Europe looks like and so it looked like thousands of Years ago. It is only necessary to understand, that here goes not about the **Musé** (Fly) itself as a living creature, *but about the Fly as a lovely River, near which Celtic People were born, grew up, lived, and loved it, and therefore called it the most beautiful Names and diminutives of Beauties!*



<- And this is how or something like that looks like *the little Celtic Muselé* (*River Moussele* in present Deutschland). Another Celtic Name for this Creature is the *uodas paprastasis-įkyrusis*:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=uodas%20paprastasis%20įkyrusis&op=translate>

In other Words: the common **Mosquito-moskowito** (in developed latin).

Only out of that respect, after all, there was nothing left, neither Love for the Environment, nor love for a loved one, only the inner Egoism of everyone and the search for Benefits in everything remained. **Musel(é) -> Musel(e) -> Mosselle**. Not so much altered by the Celtic Name of the River, which only the Celtic-speaking People no longer recognizes. *The abundance and beauty of these Words was determined by the Abundance of free-living, loving their Nature and creating in Nature in the Vastness of Europe by the free Celtic Tribes and their States*. Most European Placenames and Hydronyms, like the Names of the Tribes themselves, are still mostly **Celtic**, but no longer recognized by newly formed Nations. And the Generations and alien Tribes of the Celtic Civilization, that came later distorted and no longer understood that Language and could not systematize the meaning of those Words and their Essence. The Essence of the Origin of the damaged Name of these two Rivers (**Meuse and Mossele**) is apparently that, when the Rivers spilled widely in Spring Time and the Water covered the wide Plains, when the Air warmed up in warm Water, *they bred perfectly like musés, so did muselés: like musikés, so did muselaités with muselikémis*. And those Celtic Tribesmen, who lived near these Rivers – could be called: **Musénai, Muselénai, Museliukai, Museliniai and e.t.c.** The last option is quite interesting in the Sense (*like all the others*), that from this adjective Noun **muselinis** derived Nicknames, and later apparently also Surnames, as: **Muselinis, Musolinis**. The last Name is probably well recognized by the dear Reader. Let's write a short Script (scenario) for this Transformation: **Mus(e)linis -> Musolini(s) -> Musolini -> Mussolini**. In this *Surname*, the Conversion of the Sound **e** into **o** (**e -> o, a -> o**) is common, as in the Words: (**mar**)ios -> (**mor**)e, **Keltai -> Keltoi e.t.c.** Here's to You and *the musiké*, at least for now *just like that, and only so much left in present Italian Language*:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=it&text=mus&op=translate>
(*muse -> una mosca*).

Once more Time:

Mus é -> m(**u**)siké -> m(**o**)sike -> mosk(**a**), (*viena musiké -> una moska (only in Italian -> mosiké una), mus iuké,*

mus **elé** (River Mossele),
 mus **elyté**,
 mus **elaité**,
 mus **elike**,
 mus **eliuké**,

.....

-> E.T.C.

.....

And so it is, and it will be so **with every Celtic-sounding Word in Europe**, which is still **pronounced by the Celtic-speaking Peoples of Europe (Tautonys)**.

It is necessary to add, what in Italian **muso** means: **muzzle, ugly, elongated Face**. If the Reader catches a Fly and looks at **its Face** with a magnifying glass, apparently that's, what they'll see. In another Way, **almost in Lithuanian: musė-ruola**. So, per those thousands of Years of being and living in Europe, **We wasted and lost a very large Set of Words, created by our Celtic Tribes, which We will never rebuild again**. But those beauties and good-natured Celtic Placenames are still here, **and they sound wonderful to our Ear (River Ouse-Ear in present England)**:



Only the **pintinė** is now entered into the **Google Translator** Dictionary, and You **won't find a kašė** with a Light there. Unless the ancient Greek philosopher Diogenes, so to speak, helps us to do it. Even more so when even the **kašės** themselves as a Synonym are not found there. It is more of their Equivalents in contemporary modern European Languages.

2. **Gatwick**. From the Word **gatvé (street)** and from one of the Variations of its kind-beautiful Word **gatviké (again only street)**. **Gatv-ik(é) -> gatv-ik -> Gatw-ick**. It is still the same Celtic noun with the same Ending, as the **Iceni** Queen **Baud-iké (Boud-ica)** name (**Roman liberated -> Boudica**) was called. **Baudiké (punishing woman, Queen) -> Boudica**.

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=gatviké%2C%20mergiké%2C%20baudiké&op=translate>

Gat vé -iké -> gatviké -> gatvik -> Gatwick,

**gat velé,
gatv elyté,
gatve lyté,**

.....

E.t.c

.....

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Gatwick,+UK>



3. **Landala**. Created from Celtic Word **landa** and his kind Word: **landelé**.

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=landa&op=translate>

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=landelé&op=translate>

Here is much more Possibilities to create words from Word **Landā**:

Land ā -> Land elé -> land ele -> land ala -> Landala (part of Göteborg City Center, in Sweden),
Land iké,
Land žiuké,
Land aité,
Land aičiuké,
Land elyté,

.....

e.t.c.

.....

The first Word **Landā**, given at the top, **Google Translator** does not give at all. This is probably not at all due to a lack of understanding of how this Word **Landā** important it was and is **important in the History of the European Celts**. This is simply due to the Fact, that in other European Languages but there **is not many of the huge Collection of Words, that existed in the Celtic Language, and which remained in the Lithuanian Language**. This Word is important, due to the Fact, that thousands of Years back on the Territory of old Anglia this Word **LANDA** meant **House, Houses, or Places of Residence**. And only now, for People, who speak Lithuanian, he may have acquired negative undertone: **landa**. Then it was a normal and understandable Word for everyone. And **the landelé** is his gracious, beautiful Equivalent: **landelé**, now in **Google Translator** translated in English as: **Nest**. It the last few thousand Years that the word **LANDA** changed its Meaning and turned into **a Land** (new meaning: former territory about **landos, the Land**). Celtic **landa** still left in Placename of Capital of England: London (**london, Landinium, in latin - Londinium**). **There is no other explanation now**. Here, in this Place, dear Reader will think himself about it **and give another, different Scenario of that Process (Genesis)**. And He can only be one, and there simply can't be two of them.

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=landelé&op=translate>

And here's its Location in Europe, on **Google Maps**:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Landala,+Gothenburg,+Sweden>

You will say that this is an injustice and that this cannot be the Case in the current Territory of Sweden because this is not the Case at all? But it's still a matter of the Next, later investigation. **To be continue**.

All these hundreds (or maybe even thousands – later Studies will show This) Place names, that remain in Europe **can be recognized only by the representatives of the only Celtic-speaking Nation still in Europe – Lithuanians**. The Author does not believe in the Researchers-geniuses of other Nations, who can succeed in this difficult Path, because only they can discover and recognize that Plethora of those Synonyms, Placenames named with beauties on Maps of Europe. These are the Words, created by the Celtic Tribes of our Ancestors, which once meant a lot to Europe and its Peoples, and whose present-day Peoples, descended from the Celtic Tribes, no longer speak that Language, and no longer recognize the Essence of those Place names. Each such Place name - **is like the Visit cards of our Ancestors, the Celts, thousands of Years of Life in Europe. And for many Reasons, this is unknown to the general Public, and this should be explained by explanatory Notes and References, with additional scolding's:**

Landelė (Landala):

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/413+20+Landala,+Sweden>

Muselė (Moselle):

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Moselle,+France>

Muselių City (Musselburgh, UK):

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Musselburgh,+UK>

Muselių brook (Musell bach, Switzerland):

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Müselbach,+9602+Kirchberg,+Switzerland>

Muselių valley (Mosel tal, Deuchland):

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Mosel%20tal,+66706+Perl,+Germany>

.....

It is the visit Card of thousands of Years of our Ancestral Celtic presence throughout Europe. And only We, **Lithuanians still speaking the old Celtic Language**, and only We can recognize **them perfectly and recognize them always**, until we are alive in this ruthless World.

And yet, since We are still visiting the hospitable to us in old **Gallia**, by the river **Meuse**, right on the **Border of Belgium**, you will find a town with the Name: **Les Ayvelles**. The Name of the Town **is Celtic**, only it can be derived from several different Words **avilys (Hive)**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=avilys&op=translate>

(avilys -> hive).

or **avelė**, as a beautiful Word from the word **avis (sheep)**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=avis%2C%20avelė&op=translate>

(avis, avelė -> sheep).

After all, **the Celts, who lived and reigned in Europe**, were engaged in **beekeeping (used aviliai)** and in past Galia there was couple of Tribes, the Name of these was related to Word Bitė (Bee). Celts successfully also raised domestic Cattle: **cows, oxen, sheep, etc.** A little higher (Up the **Meuse** River) you will find a Town called: **Balan**. It's from the Word **bala**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=bala&op=translate>

(bala -> score).

No mistake in this case can't be because there are Lowlands and marshy Places around. It's also an even bigger town here: **Sedan**, whose name is also apparently Celtic from the Verb **sėdėti (to sit)**:

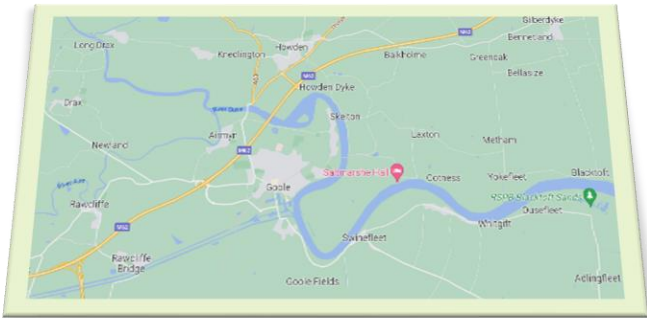
<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=sėdėti&op=translate>

(sėdėti -> to sit).

And yes, if you look more closely at the Maps of present-day France, one can see hundreds of such Placenames, but We stumbled here only temporarily, because Author only wanted to roughly show his point of View, the Connection between the Names of the Tribes in **old Gallia** and **old Anglia**, so We must return as soon as possible to the Maps of England and the Explanation of the Names of the Tribes, that lived in it. **There will be no Place now and no Time to delve into the Examination of the Tribes, Placenames and hydronyms of old Gallia now. Author hope this will be explored more broadly in later Articles.**

The name ***of the River Ouse*** can fully be derived from the Celtic word ***Ausis***:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=ausis&op=translate>
(ausis -> ear).



<- **Here**, perhaps dear Reader can see the very **Ear** of the river **Ouse (Ear)**? If not, then Author brings that "**Ear**" on the Map even closer and gives him a new, additional Map screen Shot on the Left. Author can only confess, that He did not know this Fact so far and has not yet discovered it until now, **until February 24, 2023**. And this is for Him a real gift of that Day. And such Gifts come almost every Day, you just need to keep up with them and write them down.

22 – Pict^s, Picton^{es}

 $\wedge$

Piktai, Piktonys
(Angry Tribe).

 $\angle$

የሆተሊ, የሆተጸተሃኗ



**Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.**

(about 55-54 B.C.)



Restored Celtic Tribe name to Celtic
Language (using present Lithuanian
Alphabet).



Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the Time, here is one of the Version of how the Name of this Tribe was written in Old Celtic Runes.

←←←←-A.D.-0-←←←←-B.C.-←←←←-←←←←-Time

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Picts>



Here it must be remembered that the same Name **Picts** (**Pictones**) was already found in the List of Tribes of old Gallia (Gaul), to which apparently so many Evenings and Nights J. Caesar spent with his assistants and historians. One Thing is certain, those tribal Names and Lists were compiled with the help of some local Celts who apparently fell into misfortune or betrayed their Celtic People. They encoded layers of Information, that could explain the Origin of those Names, explaining the kinship Relationships between the Tribes *in*

Gaul itself and antic England. To the left of this Text - at the Top is a Clipping the Map of old Galia Tribes with one of the Variants the Name of the Picts Tribe is: **Pictones**. **Senones, Lingones, Pictones** - but after all, these are the Names of the **ancient Celtic Tribes - Lingonys, Pictonys, Senonys, spoiled by the Romans, which We, being Lithuanians, still write from an early Age with the Endings -ys!** Romans had the letter **y** in their latin, **but they could not use the Word as a long Vowel here in the Endings**, because it did not correspond to the Sound of that Tribal Name in latin dictated to them by their Celtic advisers. In addition, it seems that latin grammar and its practice do not allow to write down the Plural of Words with the endings **-ys**, like that Celtic People was doing all Time. Therefore, the inventories of all those Tribes, whose Endings were probably pronounced **-ys** then (as We are still doing now), were recorded as **-es in the writings of J. Caesar**. Author, who is still not proficient in latin now (or perhaps not wanting to speak the now dead latin) promises to clarify some similar Questions, that have arisen a little later. Because such Studies are currently only taking Place in **Time and, as a Result, only consistently** Step by Step, going deeper and wider.

On the Maps of antiquity, recycled by the Romans, as well as by other Authors, who fallen in love with the History of Rome, **Pictones** are often abbreviatedly called: **Picts**. Here is a very clear and simple deciphering of the Celtic Name, carved by this Tribe - according to everything, it could only come from a Celtic Word: **piktas (angry man or even a wo-man) of the Žemaičiai (Samatian) short abbreviation pikts: piktas -> pikts -> Picts** (as this **cannot be explained by any other Language, still used on European territory**):

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=piktas&op=translate>

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=fr&text=piktas&op=translate>

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=pl&text=piktas&op=translate>

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=de&text=piktas&op=translate>

Just maybe the Reader himself has already invented such a new sort of Language. Unfortunately, even if in this Time of computer Technologies currently We able to create thousands and millions of Languages with the help of compilation Programs, but the Past was after all one and indisputable, as one was the Mother Language, created and left to us by the Celtic Civilization.

Most likely the Tribe **Pictones (Pictonys, Piktai)** was **militant and angry** in Character. **Its Purpose was most likely to defend the Territory of old Gallia (Gaul), as another Tribes did that in ancient Europe Times**. So that Tribe was apparently known and known by the Tribes of the surrounding **Gallia (Gaul)**. As for the Emergence of the **Picts Tribe (very angry Tribe)** in antic England, then the Representatives of that Tribe could have and remember Kinship with the **Picts of old Gallia (Gaul)**. **The Inhabitants of the Celtic States (old Galia and old Anglia) of that Civilization at that Time and their Tribes thousands of Years before BC knew and remembered perfectly well, they History and Culture, which they conveyed verbally (retelling and memorizing Stories)**. And this was done apparently for some Reason, which We could talk about later. **Only the brutal and insistent Romans, speaking in their only newly invented and created language, accused them of barbarity and vandalism, as even now the leaders of some of the so-called failed "empires" do, lying, stealing, and rewriting**

their own Stories and those of their neighboring Peoples according to their curmudgeons. And this only showed and shows their general cultural and level of Development.

After J. Caesar occupied the **Celtic State of Gaul** about **57 BC**, some of the People **Picts** Tribe in **old Gaul**, who defended their Territory and their Freedom, apparently moved to **old Anglia**. And when they and the other Tribes, that came from England and helped Gaul Tribes helped to fight against the Romans, also was followed by J. Caesar to **old Anglia** - they continued to struggle against the Roman Invaders there. And when the southern Part of old Anglia was occupied, **the Angry Picts moved** to the North of antic England and there **angrily defended themselves and fought** against the Romans invaders.

23 – Regni

<-

Regin*iai*, Ragin*iai*
(Tribe with Horns).

<-

REIITIAI, RAIIITIAI



Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.

(about 55-54 B.C.)



Restored Celtic Tribe name to Celtic
Language (using present Lithuanian
Alphabet).



Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the
Time, here is one of the Version of how the
Name of this Tribe was written in Old
Celtic Runes.

<<<<-----A.D.----- 0 -----B.C.-----<<<<<<----- Time

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regni>

The Name of this Genus (**Gentis**) is written in latin and sounds in latin something, like: **Regine**. One of the Celtic Variants of this Tribe Name, which first comes to mind after reading this name, is **raginis**, from the Celtic word **Ragas**:

<https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=%09ragas%2C%20ragelis%2C%20raginis&op=translate>
(ragas, ragelis, raginis -> horn, horn, horn)



(Kentiečiai).

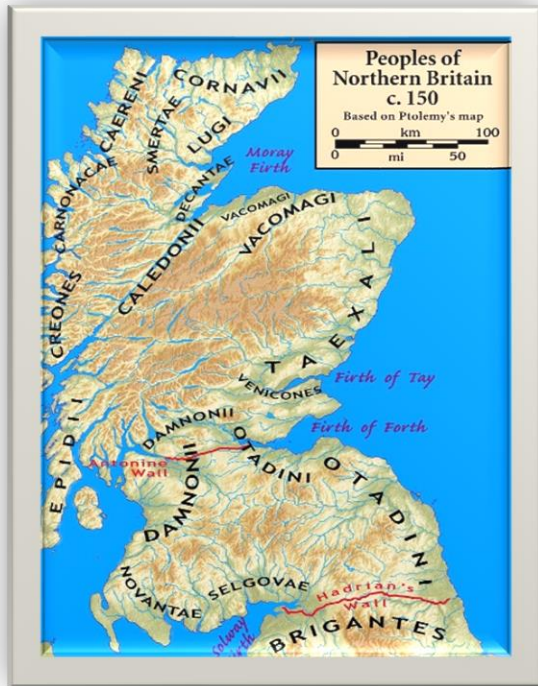
But let's start from the Beginning and unfold the Plural, Ending of the Noun written in latin: **-i** to the usual for us already: **-iai**. We'll get: **Regin iai**. The Romans may have changed the Celtic Name of the Tribe **Raginiai** to **Regni** in the most elementary Way, since the latter sounded beautiful enough and still in Latin **Regine (Queen)**. In any Case, We will not guess exactly, how each of those **Celtic** Tribes in antic England was renamed beautifully and stylishly enough, since in each Case the Scenario of their Distortion was peculiarly different. **Ragini(ai) -> Rag(i)ni -> Ragni -> Regni**. In this Case no Scenario in Time can be written, the primitive Scenarios of how to change the Names of the Celtic Tribes arose only in the Heads of Romans, and this was certainly a difficult Task for them then. Maybe even more complicated, than the excessive killing of Celtic People. It may have been a Tribe, that came to the **Battlefield with Helmets**, decorated with **Horns (Ragai)**. For tribal Wars between them were not to be expected to be so frequent — and yet such military Impressions remained in the Tribal memory for a long Time. After all, the Interpretation of ancient History is more reminiscent of the Art of conjecture than the exact Descriptions of the historical Process, much less the Absence of any data from the Battles, that took Place thousands of Years ago. As shown here on this Map below, the Location of this Tribe was the southernmost Territory of antic England, among the Tribes: **Belgae (Balagiai)** and **Cantiaci**

Another option from which Celtic Word the Name of this Tribe may have **originated** is the verb **regiu (I see)**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=aš%20regiu%2C%20tu%20regi%2C%20jis%20ji%20regi%3B%20regėti&op=translate> (aš regiu; tu regi; jis, ji regi; regėti -> ; you see; he she sees; to see).

It could have been a Tribe, whose name was **Regénai**:

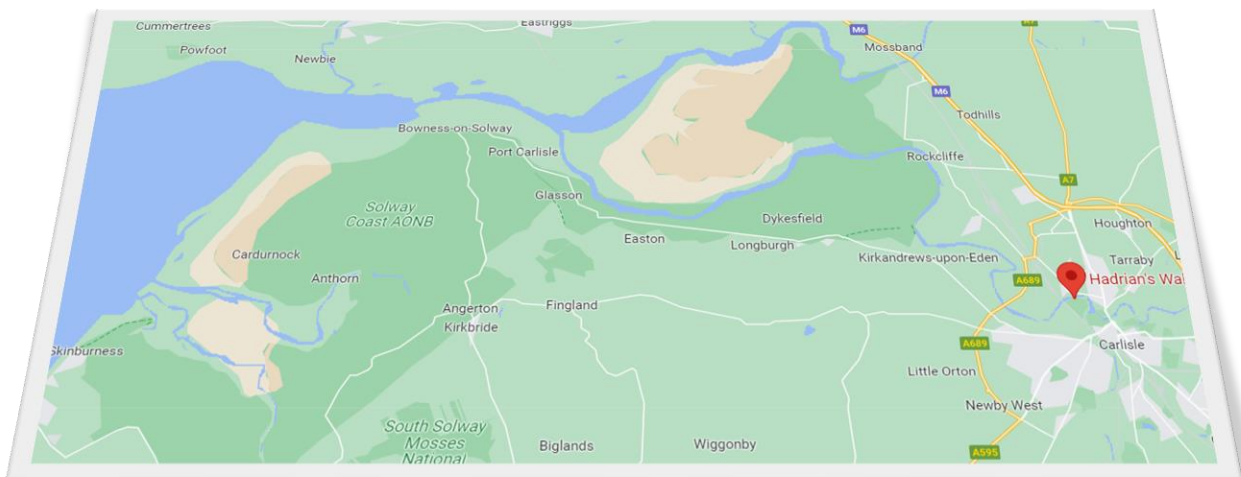
The Name of this Tribe does not sound Celtic and at first glance cannot catch any Celtic Sound in it. One could only restore the Limb to: **Selgoviai**. But **sel** is not very associated with current Lithuanian Words now (let's hope with the Celtic ones too). As can be seen from the rough Map on the Left Residence of this Tribe was just above the present Hadrian Wall Border, which was built by the Romans in 122 A.D., defending themselves against **Angry Picts** (again: **Angry**, but Celtic way **Angry**), fighting for the Liberation of their Territories in the South of antic England and attacking them from the North. It is adjacent to the Area the current City of **Carlisle**. Maybe the Name of this Tribe came from **sala (island)** + verb: **koviai? (to fight?)**. Putting those two Words together, we would get Tribe Name: **Sala-koviai**. And then, written into the latin language widely known to all of us, we will get: **Selgovae**?



<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=sala&op=translate>
(sala -> island).

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=kova&op=translate>
(kova -> fight).

For in another screen shot at the Bottom, you can clearly see the Origins of the Rivers, the Bay, and the huge Island:



The very Name **of the city Carlisle** may have come from: **King**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=karalius&op=translate>
(karalius -> the king).

A brief Scenario of this possible Transformation: **Karali(u)s -> Karalis -> Car(a)lis -> Carlis -> Carlis+(le) ->**

Carlisle. A similar Transformation has already occurred with the Main and **southern Port on the Island of Sardinia**, the present Name of which is: **Cagliari** (in Italy). **Karali(u)s -> karali(s) -> karali -> ca(g) rali -> Cag liari** (and most likely the People living in it do not even realize the Meaning of the Name of their City).

And yet, the Name of this City is very reminiscent of our next Celtic Word – ***karalysté*** (*kingdom* in present English):

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=karalystė&op=translate>
(karalystė -> the kingdom).

In the lower to left Part of the Screen shot made at the top, you can see the Placename: **Skinburness**. **Skin** – it's in English. **Burness** is the Celtic Word **burnos** (**mouths in English now**):

<https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=en&tl=lt&text=burnos%2C%20burnelės%2C%20burnytės&op=translate>

Burness (burnos, Plural of singular Celtic *burna*) = mouth? According to the two Tributaries to the Sea (Jūra), it looks like and there are several Mouths (even two burnos). Because probably Two is more than One anyway.

The Territory of Placenames with the Word **Bourne (Mouth)** is full in the Territory of present-day England. A little higher on the Right there is the Place name **Cardurnock**. To understand this Placename, it would have to be divided into three parts: **Car dur nock**. It could be a Placename, with articulated from three roots: **karas (war in Celtic)**, **durys (door)** and the present English Word: **knock**. **Karas, Durys:**

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=karas%2C%20durys&op=translate>
(karas, durys -> war, doors).

Or perhaps that means something else: *kardo dūris + nock* (*Sword prick + nock* (knock?). *The Stab of the Sword?*

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=kardo%20dūris&op=translate>
(kardo dūris -> the stab of a sword).

To fully restore the Name of this Genus now there is too little Information.

One more option: *Šalia-koviai (Next-by-fighters)*. It would be a Tribe, fighting next door.

25 – Setantii

→

Sédančiai, Sėjančiai
(sowing Grain Tribe).

 $\angle$

SEDA†EIAI, SEDA†EIAI

**Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.
(about 55-54 B.C.)**

Restored Celtic Tribe name to Celtic
Language (using present Lithuanian
Alphabet).

Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the Time, here is one of the Version of how the Name of this Tribe was written in Old Celtic Runes.

<<<<------A.D.------0-----B.C.------<<<<<<------<<<<<- Time

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Setantii>

In this case, it is again the very spoiled Name of the Celtic Tribe. His Ending could be rebuilt immediately: **Setantii** -> **Setančiai**. Similarly, as well as that was in the Case, already dealt with much above: **Carvetii** -> **Karviečiai**. Root **setan** (or maybe **sédan**?) now as in the Lithuanian Language, it means nothing. And what it meant in the ancient Celtic Language - it is very difficult to answer it. Maybe it's from the Word: **sėti** (seed) (**sétan**, **būti apsétam**, **pasétam**?):

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=sėti&op=translate>
(sėti -> to sow).

In this Case, the Celtic People, who sow and sow their Fields, was called in Celtic: **Séjiečiais, Séjējais, Séjikais, Séjūnais, Sejénais** ... And how should the Romans behave, occupying the Territories of the Celtic Tribes with such Names of such Tribes? Or did they not have to attack and occupy the Celtic States, living on the outskirts of the Celtic Civilization at all, because of this Level of their Language undeveloped? After all, it should be such a great Shame, **not being able and unable to** convey the Placenames and Names, created by the so-called **Barbarians and Vandals, which, even now, the whole of Europe is full of? But most likely the Romans did not have such a feeling as Shame**, or it was so very small, undeveloped, or still just developing... And at all, they had apparently only their own strict Rule: **Who's yours - it's always mine. Your Home - is my Home. Your Wife - is my Wife now. But if Something became mine (mano), That will NEVER be Yours again. That was at that Time a very simple, practical, and clear material – monetary, materialistic and Romanic-ROMANTIC Relationships.**

Or could it be the Name of the Tribe from Celtic Verb: **sédėti**?

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=sédėti&op=translate>
(*sédėti* -> *to sit*).

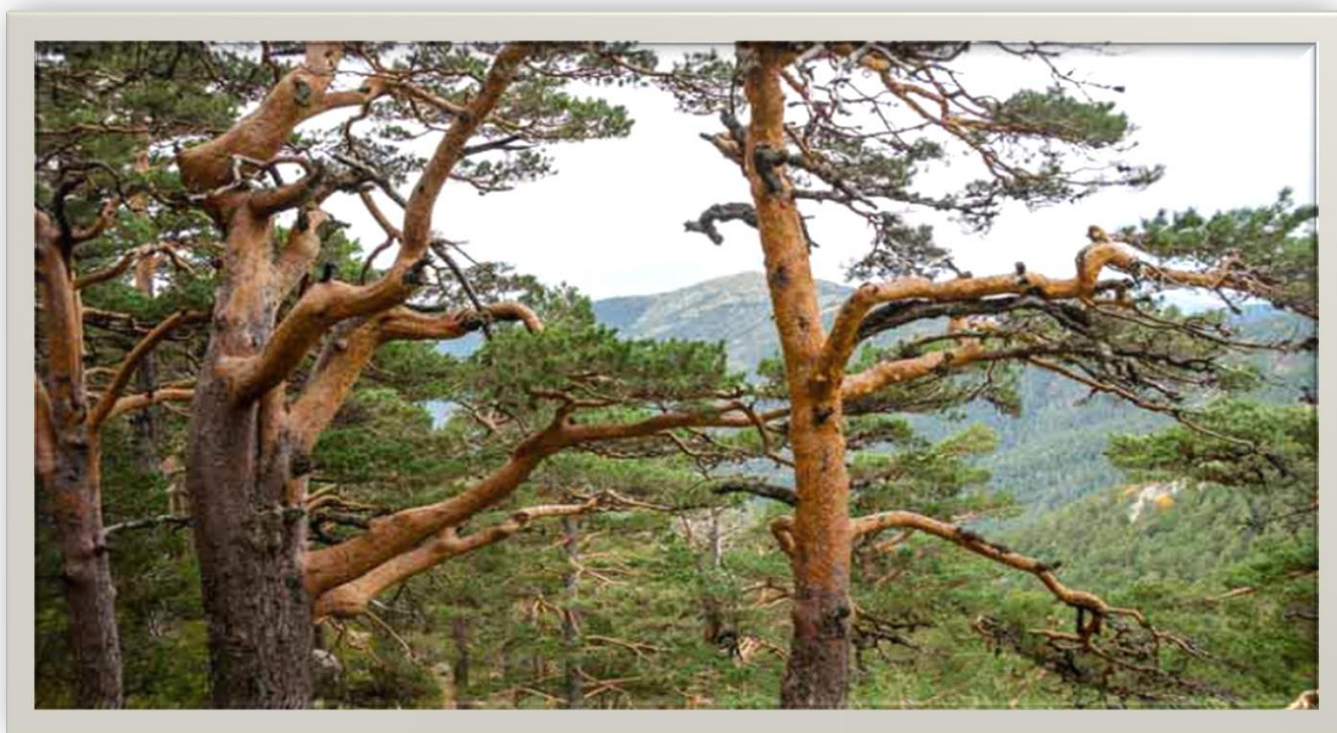
<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Pašilaičiai,+Vilnius+City+Municipality>

To cheer up his dear Reader, Author will indicate another area with Šilai (pine Forests) *in one of the Maps of present India, for a fun Life:*

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shilaj+Circle,+Thaltej,+Ahmedabad,+Gujarat+380059>

Only here this Place Name is quite accurately referring to **Šilas** Plural **Šilai (Shilaj)**, which We are still using now. Only in India the Letter **I** was changed to **J**, which sounds quite similar and is grammatically unusual for us, Lithuanians now. If You look around the Area, maybe even the rest of the **Šilai and Šileliai** will be discovered.

There is no Doubt, and there can be no Doubt, that such **Pine Forests (Šilai)** really existed in the then Territory of **antc England**, because there are still quite a few of them left Today. It should only be noted that the ancient Celts revered and loved every Tree, because they understood and believed, **that Nature all around them is alive and that every Tree and Bush is alive and has its own Souls**. It is quite possible, that the clarification of the Origin of the Name of this Tribe (**Genus or Gentis**) will be somewhat adjusted in Time and with more Information and it will be possible to do it more accurately. But where can You get more of that real and truthful Information from?



This is what the **Pine Forests or Šilai** look like in present-day England, as they are thousands of Years back ...

27 – **Taexali, Tæxali**

<-

Takasaliai
(living in Island Paths Tribe).

<-

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Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.

(about 55-54 B.C.)



Restored Celtic Tribe name to Celtic
Language (using present Lithuanian
Alphabet).



Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the
Time, here is one of the Version of how the
Name of this Tribe was written in Old
Celtic Runes.

<<<<<-----A.D.----- 0 -----B.C.-----<<<<<<-----<<<<<<----- Time

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taexali>

The Name of the Celtic Tribe is inscribed in latin. For a Start, let's restore the Ending of this Name from **-i -> -iai**. We are already getting the Plural of the People, who lived in this Tribe: **Taexal-iai**. **The letter X** should be changed to **ks**

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=rikis%3B%20rikiuoti&op=translate>
(rikis; rikiuoti -> Ricky; line up).

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=obelis&op=translate>

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=fr&text=obelis&op=translate>

It turns out that whether: an **apple tree** or **an abel** – for **Goggle Translator** is the same. **Abel from an apple Tree** falling not far from einem Apfelbaum (Abel falls not far from the apple Tree?). Or else: **the Apple does not roll far from Abel:**

After skipping some of the peripetias of Translation and putting together all that We have, We got: **Taeksaliai**. But this does not help anything else in the Restoration of the Name of this Genus. Here **Taek** should probably say: **Takas (Path, Trail)**. Then maybe it's a **Taka saliai**, Compatriots who live near the Island Trail)? **Takas**:

Sala (Island):

A fuller Translation should sound maybe like this:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=takas%20šalia%20salų&op=translate>
(takas šalia salų -> path near the islands).

It takes a lot more Information and even more Time to decipher this so terribly spoiled Tribe name ...

5.

Trainoviečiai
(new speaking Tribe).

✓

↑ R A I T O B I E S I A I



Badly damaged by romans Celtic
Tribe name in ancient England.

(about 55-54 B.C.)

Restored Celtic Tribe name to Celtic
Language (using present Lithuanian
Alphabet).

↑

Since the Celtic Runes was changed all the Time, here is one of the Version of how the Name of this Tribe was written in Old Celtic Runes.

Time

70

Then its Name could sound: **Uoda dieniai**. In the Roman inscription of this Genus, the Ending certainly sounds like **-dieniai**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=-%20dieniai%0A&op=translate>

Or from the Word **Uoga (Berry)**:

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=uoga%2C%20uoga-dieniai%0A&op=translate>
(**uoga, uoga-dieniai -> berry, berry-days**).



Complete restored List of Celtic Tribe names in ancient England:

1. Atrebates -> Aria bočiai (Fields plowing Tribe)	24
2. Belgae -> Bala giai (swamp-dwelling Tribe)	27
3. Brigantes -> Baria genčiai (scolding Tribe)	28
4. Caerēni -> Karēnai , Kairēnai (warring Tribe)	29
5. Caledonii -> Karaduoniai (Bred of the Warriors)	30
6. Cantii , Cantiaci -> Kančiai , Kentiečiai (suffering Tribe)	31
7. Carnonacae -> Kariauniukai (warring Tribe)	34
8. Carvetii -> Karviečiai (Cow-breeding Tribe)	35
9. Catuvellauni -> Kautuvelionys (warring Tribe)	39
10. Corieltauvi -> Kariautuviai (warring Tribe)	44
11. Coritani -> Kariautonys (warring Tribe)	45
12. Cornovii -> Karnoviai (warring Tribe)	46
13. Deceanglii -> Degaangliai (coal burning Tribe)	46
14. Demetae -> Démétieji (spotted Tribe)	48
15. Dobunni -> Duobiniai (living in Ravines Tribe)	50
16. Dumnonii -> Dūmnoniai (emitting Smoke Tribe)	52
17. Durotriges -> Durų darikiai (opening the Door Tribe)	53
18. Epidii -> Eitėdai (walking Tribe)	55
19. Iceni -> Eitėnai (travelling Tribe)	56
20. Novantae -> Novantai (new Tribe)	58
21. Ordovices -> Ariadoviečiai (Fields plowing Tribe)	59
22. Parisi -> Pariešiai (living on the Wrists of Rivers)	60
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General Conclusions

Every Occupier, who occupied foreign Lands and wanted to be clean before History denies the Names of the occupied Territories, its Cities, and the fighting Tribes. **Great desires to Conquer a constantly and every second Part of the changing World - are a poor Idea of some Tribes and Peoples.** Before they go to a Fight against Neighbors, and usually even People, who speak this or that Language, at the Beginning of those Wars, they still must Name which Country, they go in to Fight against and cannot defend himself from it later. Later, during the War, opportunities arise to Lie, Scorn, or dismissively write down the Names of the Celtic Tribes, and even more so the Names of the localities and Cities. **The Companies of that Lies, the Slander and the Deception and their Attacks leave their Traces in our Mind, and We are all left deceived and informationally raped by that Lie,** putting together in our Minds the wrong Patterns, that distort the true Picture of the History of the Past. Author does not construct himself the Task of explaining in these Texts, because of which the City of Rome began Wars against its Founders and Neighbors Rasenna Peoples (Etruscans) and why J. Caesar suddenly attacked the Final or Last on European Map, Countries of the Celtic Civilization, States **of old Galia (End of Celtic Civilization, Gaul) and old Anglia (Carbon of Celtic Civilization).** In that regard, many hundred-year-old historical yellowed-page Books on ancient European History can currently be downloaded from the special Pages of History in Internet. The purpose of these Articles is to show those engaged in History a peculiar Path and their own Methods of how some Information can be extracted in Ways, that may not yet probably exist, how it is possible to extract some more Facts, confirming the Thickness of some more Information and to try in this Way to restore the logical Development of the Formation of European Languages and the Influence of the Battles and Fights, that took Place in ancient Europe on the development of Languages. This is probably like the archaeological Excavations, that may have just begun in European Languages, the selection of similar Words for individual Languages and the attempt to clarify, what exactly happened in Europe thousands of Years ago, and why so many different Languages appeared in it. It is also an attempt to restore the Thickness of Europe's Languages and using the remaining biased writings of Roman Historians, the Way latin and other Languages collated. Since Languages are made up of Collection of separate Words – the Author here tried to discover with his Algorithms of which related Words now in related Words in the now separate European modern Languages, their exchange of several Times, and tried to understand the Genesis of those Words and determine the Relationship between those Words, tried to write Scenarios (short Scripts).

Therefore, summing up his many Years of study of the History of ancient Galia (Gaul) and antic England in a linguistic and historical Sense, the Names of the Tribes, and the Names of those Placenames, in which the Celtic Tribes lived, Autor decided to share his thoughts on this. All these Names and Names, taken from the description of the Times of the Roman empire by J. Caesar and his historians, the Wars "Bello Gallico". Let the respected Reader not be surprised, that the Author equates the Language of Celts, with the current Language of Lithuanian Speakers and the Meanings of its Words are same. **And only going this Way We will be able to answer to plenty of historical Questions much more accurately and specifically.** And then many unconnected Parts of European History can be combined at this Time, much deeper understanding and delving into the History of Europe, Languages, and the Placenames, **because only on such a condition can one more deeply untangle** confused and illogically explained by other Historians, the Events of many of Europe's and their Meaning and Essence. Only by acknowledging, that **Lithuanians in Europe still speak the old Celtic Language** can the meaning of many Events, that took Place in Europe be restored, the historical Event in Europe tie up, which has taken Place for thousands of Years, into one long causal-consequential Chain.

It must be understood that everyone or Us is born in different Mediums and Societies, and therefore is brought up in his own Societies and Families and behaves as He was brought up by the Environment. If those Families are not there, then We are brought up by the Street and Friends. Therefore, in History it is difficult to blame someone, this is a constant and unstoppable Event. Only each of the Mustaches has his own views and can and must always give himself an Assessment to the individual Stages and Periods of the History Process. The Past will not be returned to Us by anyone, and We can't change anything in them anymore. What We can do is just learn from Her and draw conclusions, comparing what has happened

thousands of Years back with what is happening now. We must recognize the current Scenarios with those that took Place in ancient Times and make our own Decisions. **For He who does not know the History of his Nation - is the Child.**

The self-proclaimed J. Caesar, who attacked with his Legions first: **old Galia**, and later - **antic Anglia**, sought to annex as many Lands as possible to the **so-called** empire he was building. **This happened at a Time, when the Celtic Civilization was already heading towards the Sunset and was already ending its Existence.** Unable to survive in a peaceful Way, but only by plundering and destroying the surrounding Lands and Tribes in them, Rome was only in this Way able to replenish its Treasury with Gold, pay the new Legions and bring back as many Slaves as possible. Over the Centuries, only forcibly born in the city of Rome and living for hundreds of Years and living from looting in the surrounding Celtic Lands, Romans didn't know what We know now, like People with hopefully sufficient Experience. **They didn't know and didn't understand, that going in an undemocratic Way and building a society, based on coercion were going to an Impasse.** They only went to kill and plunder, plunder, and kill the surrounding Tribes, related to them. **An uncompromising Criminals always wants to make a quick and powerful Fortune and to live forever and well, out of great Jealousy and Anger towards wealthy and peaceful Neighbors.** It is only the Organizations, they have created in historical Time collapses quite quickly, bringing only great Havoc, Death and Shedding, Blood of the Tribes living in the European Villages. It is even more terrible, that Romans fought and plundered their Tribesmen from **Carthage, Etruria (Rasenna - the Union of Celtic Tribes, liberated by Romans in this Way in the then North of Italy), old Gaul, England, and other Celtic Lands.** Here it is difficult to talk about the success of Rome at all and the empire it created about which it is widely and with the same Pathos of some Authors today still write and create new Videos, that are not very deep into the History of European antiquity. After all, at the Expense of other Tribes, one Rome lobbied, **thereby infecting the whole of western Celtic Europe with a cult of Materialism and Coercion.** It says that: **the Fish do not recognize their Children.** They may not recognize their Children, because it is after all, Caviar and Fishes look bit different. Then, after all, one can say about the Romans only as follows: **Romans did not return and did not want to recognize their Ancestors: Grandmothers, Great-grandparents, and they former Tribesmen. Here it is about the Carthaginians, Rasenn'a Peoples, the Tribes of old Galia and Anglia.** And We will try to prove it in this and the following Articles. After all, the first three Roman Kings were the Rasenna (so-called Romans – Etruscans) Kings and then suddenly Rome, without sharing something, began Wars with the Etruscan City of Veii (possibly: Vėjai), which even now remained a small Town a dozen Miles Northwest of the Center of the present City of Rome. In the latin Books on the Origin of the City of Rome and the Romans attempts are made to derive the Romans from the Greek Gods, trying to show their distinctive position in the Siege of the "barbarian" Tribes. Doesn't dear Reader see in that the Connection between Rome as a City and the Romans as Citizens and the individual of the aggressive, primitive war-going Countries, **that surround our Mustache at the present Time?** All Scenarios are not the same, but they are prefixed and similar. From my life Practices having many Problems with Individuals, who have been primitively brought up and raised in different Families. Due to the wrong upbringing and constant Humiliations in their Families and Environment, and without seeing any other Examples, by their behavior they only betray the Poverty of their Environment and Life.

J. Caesar was very successful in the Sense, that in the Territory of his first Victim - old Galia (as later - Anglia) he found a huge Number of Celtic Tribes, who had been peacefully in agreement with their Neighbors for thousands of Years and were struggling to make a living from their Work. But it was only the **Galia -> galiné (last or rear** in present English Language) State of the Celtic Civilization at that Time – **Galia -> Gaul.** As has already been explained, the Name of this State is derived from the Word **Ending (Galiné).** Another Synonym for this Word is the **kraštiné šalis.** The Romans, like the representatives of any predatory empire, always found Reasons for attacking those States, along with their Tribesmen. Almost from the very first Days of the founding of Rome, Rome was at War with the surrounding Cities and Towns of Rasenna (Etruscans). **This is a Story of hundreds of Years of Violence, Struggle and shedding Blood.** At that Time, the Celtic Civilization, which had existed and flourished for thousands of Years in the Center of Europe, was in the Sunset. It is difficult to keep a huge living Organism for such a long Time. **Each Process, like the naturally growing Organism in this World, has its own Beginning and the End.** Has a Time when It is born, grows, develops to the maximum possible, and – **then begins to age.** Any Civilization of the initial level consists of Groups of Individuals and Tribes, that speak the same Language. In this complex and ruthless World, Groups and Tribes of People always need Faith (Religion). **One begins to believe in the Environment and natural Phenomena. Constantly living in Nature, People understand some natural Phenomena and begin to believe in them, in the Environment, in Trees with clearly Souls, Lakes, Rivers, etc.** Even later, **Civilization begins to be united by a common Faith in its Gods.** The developing Civilization is expanding and occupying ever larger Areas over hundreds and thousands of Years, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain it. Newly born Generations usually move away from their Central Language, Faith, and the Fringes gradually become unmanageable. The Connections between the Center and the Outskirts begin to crack. The Outskirts of Civilization begin to speak their new invented Dialects and have already their own different Interests. **Every New one comes and always changes what is Old.** This Movement is constant and obeys certain Laws, that are still misunderstood and unspecified. It is only later that the Race of the Tribes, the Struggle for better living Conditions, and the distantness of some Tribes from the common genetic Trunk repel them from each other. Ignorance of the general History of Civilization leads to the Struggles of the allied Tribes and only for the physical Survival of the Tribes do they unite in Unions to defeat their Enemies. **This has been the Case for thousands of Years - and this is also happening now.**

Now, after a few thousand Years in Europe, it is very difficult and impossible to rebuild Its ancient History. Like a lot of Things were going on. What are the Reasons for that happening because we don't have any real Data left. Only some of the Notes of J. Caesar **Bello Gallic'o** remain. But it's always interesting to Model some Events, to reconstruct the Causes of those Events, albeit according to some of the remaining Data.

Many Enemy Tribes in **old Gaul** and **England** helped J. Caesar to rise as a General and a Warrior, because before the Roman Senate one can boast, after all, of how difficult the Battles took Place, occupying **Gaul and old Anglia** later. Most

of the Celtic Names and Placenames of those Tribes were incomprehensible to the Romans, and only maybe a small number of Roman legionnaires were apparently descended from Celtic Lands, so they could speak the old Celtic Language perfectly. But in both States, the Romans also find Tribes under the same Names: **Belgae, Parisii, Picti** ... If We look at the now-recycled Maps of the Roman empire, which are full of the Vastness of the Internet, then the Romans have changed almost all the Names of Placenames in the conquered Celtic Lands, as is customary for the occupiers and Thieves of foreign Property. Compare the Wars currently taking Place, their Causes, and their Course, and You will understand, what happened with the Romans and the "feats" they committed in the then Celtic World. In writing down the Names of the Tribes, the Romans broke their poor soldierly Heads and Tongues enough than they apparently conquered them with fire and Sword. But the Absence of certain Sounds (**of Silence ...**) and Letters corresponding to them in latin, the imitateness and differences in the Grammar of its Grammar did not allow them to convey those Names, as they really sounded then in the old Celtic Language. Recognizing the Names of some Tribes helps a lot with the Description of the Conditions of their Life: **The Dobini Tribe**, which lived in old England and was recorded by the Romans, **lived in River Valleys (Daubos, Duobés)**. This was one of the easier Cases, recognizing the Essence of the Name of this Genus (**Gentis**). It was **DUOBINIAI**. <- This is how the Name of this Tribe was supposed to sound 2 thousand Years back, in **the Time of Queen Baudiké**. Maybe a little more accurate would be: **The Daubiniai**, who lived in **the Ravines (Daubos)**. But here it may be the Case, that this Name **was already inscribed in the History of the Celts (Keltai)**, therefore, since **there was a strict Order and Hierarchy in the Names of Tribes and Placenames**, it was only by this Name, that this Tribe was named and was accepted by other Neighboring ones. Majority of **Romans did not understand the Celtic Language**, spoken by the entire Celtic Civilization, and it certainly did not differ throughout the general European at that Time. The City of Rome, having adopted its new plundering Constitution, found a Way and a reason to blame the neighboring Celtic States and attacked them suddenly, doing hard and daily Chores. In many of the Books, read by the Author and written in different Languages, the Author keeps finding Accusations, leveled at the Celts and their Tribesmen. That they: did not allow the **Roman Empire to flourish peacefully**, that they were **very aggressive, vandals and barbarians** with all their rhubarb. And many of them simply without any remorse through the "limes" (walls) rushed to Rome in search of a better and calmer Life for themselves.

Aren't the current Scenarios and the Scenarios currently underway and the finding **of Casus Belli to justify his own aggressive Behavior?** Only here You might need to know one important Fact: **in Europe, the Celts, who worked hard for thousands of Years and spoke one Language, had their own Lifestyle, and believed in their Gods, who were once also Gods of the Rasenna Peoples (so-called Etruscans), who founded the City of Rome**. But for someone, after all, **the End justifies the Means**. Then the Celtic Tribes had to quit their Works and try to defend themselves from **the Plunderers and Occupiers of Rome to defend themselves and their Children from Death or Captivity**. It was a Clash of two different Worlds at that Time. **It was a Struggle of brutal Violence, Force, and Insistence against the Celts, living and working peacefully in friendly to them Nature of Europe**.

Dear Reader should believe, that before Rome and the artificial creation of the Roman empire in ancient Europe, thousands of Years before that, a completely different Life was brewing all the Time. And there was a very complex and large one, and only unfortunately, for some Reason, there was no evidence left to support this, except for the Rest of the Languages in Europe. But since my honorable Reader and I are not able to do so. We should know such a Secret, that: **Languages do not Lie and say the Truth and only the Truth** (and God forbid nothing more). **That additional Information, Examination, Juxtaposition, Arrangement of those Languages, and their Words in Time can give Us some additional Knowledge in the Study of ancient European Histories**. Therefore, We now must try to gather that little remaining circumstantial Piece of Evidence and Information to show ourselves and those who are interested in History the History of Europe in a slightly different Light. **The Romans rudely had to know the History and Development of the Celtic Civilization in Europe**. This must have been known by few Roman historians if any at all. **Out of their great greed and envy for the mighty and rich Celtic World, the Romans themselves tried to become the Rulers of the World and Europe very, very quickly way**. How they have succeeded in this, let dear Reader be able to do so? The Reader decides for himself. Only this requires a great deal of Time, reading historical Books, learning European Languages, comparing, and modeling many Events and processes, that cannot be fully understood and understood in any Way and never fully understood. **The Question is, is it worth it to engage in this at all? Given that We are here for the sake of Experience and Science, then there is no other Way**. And someone is trying, and for a long Time to come, will try to transfer those thousands and millions here so hard and honestly saved **Tons of Gold to Beyond and Eternity**. And someone, after all, is trying to even preserve and freeze their stinky Bodies to slip into them and feel like the Mighty and Mysterious Rulers of Nature again? Once again in this first Article, the Author only tried to examine, perhaps not quite in the usual Way, through the linguistic Connection between English and Lithuanian, the Names of the Tribes of old England, which sound so familiar to us Lithuanian-speaking People. Here it is only necessary to understand, that in the Lithuanian Language currently the Set of Celtic Words is sharply reduced, and We use the Grammar, that is currently newly rebuilt. We will never know, **what exactly the Grammar of the Celtic Language was full of and how many more additional Words, gracious and beautiful Words were possessed by the ancient Celts. The Level of Development of the Celtic Civilization was reflected in its Language, which We still use, in its Runes, which were knocked out of our Hands, in Their Religion and Science, Philosophy which was successfully absorbed by the Tribes and Unions of Tribes, that came later, and – successfully forgotten after. It is possible, that 80-90 percent of the Words that sound in Europe are Celtic, and no one even recognizes them as Celtic**. A very long Time will have to pass before the Linguistic links between the individual European Languages can be examined more deeply and the Words of those Languages are arranged in Time to prove, which Language is the oldest in Europe. The Author himself has long answered this Question, only how to prove it to the surrounding Countries and their Inhabitants? **But already now it is clear, that 5-6 thousand Years ago in Europe the only one Language was spoken, the Celtic Language, the Continuation of which now is the Language of Lithuanian Speakers**. At the Bottom, the Author tried to put the Dots on the "i" again and explain to the Reader, that in old England, in the Time of Queen Baudiké

(Boudica's) **the Names of the Celtic Tribes were so terribly and ruthlessly spoiled.** And this was due to the Lack of the Opportunity to transmit some of the Sounds that sound in the Language of Celts (**Keltai - as now in Lithuanian**) and write them down in the Letters of their latin alphabet:

1 - in all Names of the Celtic Tribes the Beginning with the letter K this Letter was successfully changed to **C** (because it sounded the same). **K -> C**.

2 - the Absence of a **Č** Sound (as well as the Letters **Č**) forced the Romans to change the Letter **Č** to **T** (**Č -> T**). **The Tribe of Karviečiai** (present-day **Lankashire, Lancaster**) was successfully invented as: **Carvetii** (**Karviečiai -> Carvietii**). Here, the double Vowel **-ii** at the End of this Word means nothing more than the Plural **-iai** of the Celtic Word **Karviečiai**. In modern English, the sound **Č** is present and the Letters that write it down is **Ch**.

3 - in the Names of many Celtic Tribes, the two-Vowels **-ai-, -au-, -ei-, -ie-, -ui-, -uo** were imitated by the Romans and replaced by the one-Pronouncements: **-a-, -i-, -u-, -e- and -o-**. For example: **Duobuniai -> Dobunii, Eitėnai -> Icenii, Kautelionys -> Cateliauni etc.**

4 - instead of the long Sound and Letter Y (in the Celtic Placename **Rytupiai**) the short **U** (**Rytupiai -> Rutupiae**) is used (**Y -> U**).

5 - the Sound and Letter of **Š** were changed to the most elementary **S** (**Šilūrai -> Siluri, Ošimiai -> Osismi ... etc.**). **The** Sound and Letter of **Š** still remaining in present-day English and are written as **Sh**. In English, after all, the Word **Ocean** is pronounced as "Oušen" (**Oushen**), with a clear intention to his **rustle** (**ouU šššššššš Eennn**), which is left and **rustles** now **only Celtic(and Lithuanian now) way**.

<https://translate.google.com/?pli=1&sl=lt&tl=en&text=vandenynas%20ošia%20lietuvių%20kalbaošia&op=translate>

6 - The Absence of the Sound **Ž** in latin, as in current English Language. The former **Celtic** Placename **Ežeras** (or Plural -> **Ežerai**) in the West of London has turned into **Esher: Ežeras(as) -> E(ž)er -> Esher, (ž -> š, -> sh)**.

After J. Caesar with his Gangs of headhunters attacked two Lands of the Celts and mercilessly destroyed the Life of Celtic Peoples, Religion, Language and the beautiful and sonorous Names of the Celtic Tribes, Process of identifying Names is unlikely not to be completed to the End now for there are so many unanswered Questions left. The Restoration of any terribly spoiled Celtic Word or Tribal Name takes a lot of Time, like reassembling a Rubik's Cube for every Word.



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Algirdas Kraunevičius

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Part 1

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